The Outlook

Volume 82 Saturday, April 7, 1906 Number 14

CONTENTS

THE WEEK

The Coal Strike 767
Railway Rate Regulation 768
A Revised Chinese Exclusion Law 770
The Senate 771
The Preservation of Niagara 772
The Insurance Situation 773
In Philadelphia 774
A Travesty on Justice 775
The Germ of an English Revolution 775
The Russian Elections 776
Great Britain and South Africa 777
Nefarious Business 778
Chemistry and the World's Food 779

EDITORIALS

The Moral Upheaval 780
Morocco 782
A Lenten Meditation 783
The Spectator 785

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

China in Transition: Reasons for China's Weakness 787
By George Kennan

John Burns, Labor Minister 793
By Enoch Knight

Work-Day Prayers (Poem) 796
By Charlotte Porter

England's Stride Towards Democracy .. 797
By Sydney Brooks

Schumann and the Romantic Movement. 800
By Daniel Gregory Mason

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

The Struggle against Social Despotism . 804
Comment on Current Books 806

LETTERS TO THE OUTLOOK 812

THE OUTLOOK is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The fourth issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

PRICE.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

POSTAGE IS PREPAID by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of The Outlook discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

HOW TO REMIT.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

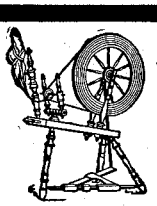
LETTERS should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Chicago Office, 1436 Marquette Building

Copyright, 1906, by the Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Registered *Trade Mark*

THE BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU

This is the title of a dainty booklet which we have just issued in which is discussed this most interesting subject.

For over half a century we have been supplying what is best in Housekeeping Linens to the best people of the land. To-day we are preparing Housekeeping Outfits for the third generation of some of our former patrons, and since the addition of the Pansy Corset and Underwear Department, we are equipped to supply this more personal part of the trousseau as well.

Our long experience in preparing Bridal Outfits has made us very familiar with all the requirements of good taste, and all the minutiæ pertaining to the marking, making, and every other detail of importance connected with the successful completion of a Bridal Outfit.

The booklet illustrates a variety of Housekeeping Linens, Ladies' Underwear and Corsets, and gives detailed estimates of Trousseau costing from $100 to $2,500 each.

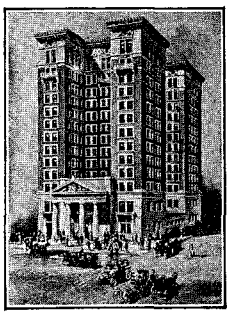
We shall be glad to mail this booklet free on request.

James McCutcheon & Company

"The Linen Store," **14 West 23d St., New York**

Corticelli Silk

WEARS LONGEST AND HOLDS STRONGEST



THE BUILDING OWNED AND OCCUPIED BY THE BANK

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

ESTABLISHED 1868

United States government bonds are absolutely safe, but they yield only 2% or 3%.

This bank offers you in its savings department an investment which is just as reliable—just as safe, and which yields 4% interest, compounded semi-annually.

Write for our free booklet "V" which tells all about this bank and its system of handling accounts by mail.

ASSETS OVER

FORTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO. The City of Banks

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1906

Suspension of Work in the Coal Mines

A widespread suspension of work in the bituminous and anthracite coal mines of the country by members of the United Mine Workers of America was inaugurated last Monday by the National executive board of that organization. Upward of five hundred thousand mine employees are affected, and the suspension involves fifteen different coal-producing States. At this writing the prospects are that in the greater number of the bituminous coal-mining States the suspension will be of short duration; while the situation as regards the early resumption of mining operations in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania is clouded in uncertainty. The suspension in both the anthracite and bituminous mines is due to the fact that the agreements under which the men sold their labor expired on March 31 without representatives of the operators and mine workers being able to agree upon mutually satisfactory terms for a continuance of their relations. In the bituminous industry this disagreement marked the disruption, for the time being at least, of the Inter-State Joint Conference of the central competitive territory of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. This Conference had reassembled at Indianapolis on March 20, following President Roosevelt's request of the leaders of the operators and mine workers to try again to reconcile the differences which had resulted in their disagreement in January. But, as indicated in The Outlook of March 31, the operators' representatives split into two antagonistic factions, and their sharp discussion of the differences dragged the sessions of the joint conference up to March 29, when they finally adjourned *sine die*, without having come to an agreement as to wages and conditions of employment in the mines of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, for the scale year beginning April 1. One faction of the operators, led by Mr. Francis L. Robbins, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, who practically controls the production of the Western Pennsylvania field, favored granting to the mine workers a restoration of the wage reduction of five and one-half per cent. which the miners had accepted in 1904, and which President Mitchell offered to the joint convention as the miners' compromise proposition. But the larger number of operators in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, led by Mr. J. H. Winder, President of the Sunday Creek Coal Company, refused to agree to any concessions whatsoever to the mine workers, and stood out to the very last session for a continuance of the scale of wages in force the past two years. Upon the adjournment of the joint convention without an agreement, the United Mine Workers of America reassembled their special National Convention, and outlined a policy in the emergency. Inasmuch as a number of the operators were willing to grant the demands of the mine workers, although it was contrary to the custom of the organization to sign agreements separately with the districts in the central competitive territory, President Mitchell in this instance advocated the policy of entering into separate contracts with all operators who were willing to grant for two years a restoration of the wage scale of 1903. It is this policy which may prevent the suspension inaugurated the first of the week in the soft-coal-producing States from developing into a long-drawn-out and widespread strike. It is believed that most if not all of the operators of the central competitive territory and of the other soft-coal-producing

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

States will within a short time sign agreements embodying the compromise wage increase.

❀

The Mining Suspension and the Consumer

In the anthracite industry the operators are arrayed solidly against the demands of the United Mine Workers for higher wages and shorter work days for the anthracite mine employees. Nor is there any prospect at this writing that they will recede from the sweeping refusal of all these demands contained in the reply of the anthracite-carrying railroad presidents made public on March 11. Nevertheless, another conference of the two committees of operators and mine workers began its sessions in New York on Tuesday of this week in response to a request of President Mitchell for a further consideration of the wage scale in the anthracite fields. At the same time, through the committee appointed by the Shamokin convention of last December, which is representing the anthracite employees in the conferences with the operators, President Mitchell ordered a suspension of work on Monday of this week by all anthracite mine workers other than those necessary to man the pumps and preserve the properties, "inasmuch as after April 1 there will be no contract or agreement between anthracite miners and operators." President Baer characterizes this order as "most extraordinary." Despite efforts on the part of the mine superintendents in the three fields to offset the force of the suspension order and to keep their mines in operation as usual, the mine workers throughout the entire region quit work pending the result of the New York conference. If this fails to enter into an agreement to take the place of the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission which expired on Saturday of last week, the present suspension is likely to develop into a strike affecting seriously the annual production of anthracite coal and again plunging the country into a repetition of the direful experiences of 1902, when the anthracite employees were on strike for nearly six months. In the meantime the retail coal dealers in some of the large Eastern cities like New York and Philadelphia have already begun to advance the prices of the different sizes of anthracite, an action which, in view of all the factors, The Outlook regards as indefensible. The cost of coal per ton has not yet advanced to these retail dealers, and yet they are already beginning to take advantage of the consumer's fears as to the supplying of his fuel necessities. Such extortion, along with the growing conviction among many that the price of anthracite to the consumer is already too high, should be an incentive for the consumers as a class to begin action looking to the protection of their interests. As long as the mine workers were weak and defenseless in the absence of a strong organization, we have seen how they were exploited by the operators through low wages, in extortionate prices for powder, through the "company" store, by means of systems or methods of mining and docking, and by various other schemes of exploitation whose operation has been checked through the mine workers organizing for their self-protection. From the exploitation of the wage-earner the producers of coal have the past three years turned to the exploitation of the unorganized and defenseless consumer by increasing the price of coal. Justice and fair dealing cry out against a continuance of such intolerable conditions. The present interest of the public in the coal mine labor situation and a continuance of extortionate prices for anthracite should be an incentive to efforts for the protection of the consumer.

❀

Is the Hepburn Bill Comprehensible?

In a speech the other day at Hartford, President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway, declared that there is not one man in fifty but believes the purpose of the Hepburn Bill, now pending in the United States Senate, is to put a stop to rebates and discriminations. Mr. Mellen added that not one man in fifty has either read the bill or comprehends what it contemplates. Mr. Mellen admitted, however, that railway power is certainly too great to be permitted longer to be exercised in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

public interest without more restraint. "Directors do not always direct, officials are not always competent, power long exercised makes men offensive, autocratic, and arbitrary, and stockholders, employees, and the public suffer and pay the bill." But—

> Our transportation interests are so vast, their power for good or evil so tremendous, and the public has so great an interest, that it should never permit such power to rest in the hands of any set of men except under carefully guarded restraints as to the exercise of that power. . . . What the effect would have been upon the business of this country had the present Inter-State Commerce Commission possessed the authority it is so urgently seeking at the present time, with the record of above ninety-five per cent. of its contested decisions reversed by the courts, can better be imagined than described.

President Roosevelt, said Mr. Mellen, advised of wrongs perpetrated by carriers, wishes to prevent the possibility of their recurrence. "In this purpose we should all hold up his hands and give him our support, and no one is more loyally disposed to do his utmost than myself." The speaker recommended, therefore, legislation to eliminate preferences and discriminations and to require the frequent examination of books, records, and accounts. When he reads the Hepburn Bill, however, nominally prepared for such purposes, he finds therein little to do away with rebates and discriminations which existing laws, if enforced, may not successfully accomplish; the bill seems to Mr. Mellen mainly directed to securing authority to interfere in the carriers' management. For instance, the bill contains a provision intended to force the carriers to contract among themselves for through routes.

> The carriers are compelled by their charters to carry persons and property at reasonable rates, and they have spent their money to put themselves in position thus to do, but they are under no obligations beyond their own lines, and I do not believe that there is any warrant in equity or justice in attempting to assume a liability beyond their charter limits.

Perhaps the New York and New Haven Company is somewhat sensitive regarding any through-route proposition; allowing for terminal charges, if its rates were as low proportionately as those of its connecting lines, New England would enjoy a different railway tariff system than it now has. President Mellen declares with greater justification that the bill not only "prescribes the accounts, records, or memoranda to be kept by the carriers;" it also provides that "any carrier who keeps any other books, accounts, or memoranda than prescribed by the Commission is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Court." The warrant for this is, of course, as Mr. Mellen admitted, the desire of the Commissioners not to have a carrier appear before them with any data other than that in their possession, from which conclusions may be drawn contrary to their own. However, complained the speaker,

> Of what possible advantage is it to the public that a carrier should be prohibited from keeping such accounts, records, and memoranda of its business as may appeal to its officers as an advantage in keeping a check upon and record of its operation, so long as all records are kept that the Commission may desire?

❀

Senator Knox on Railway Rate Regulation

President Mellen's criticism on the lack of a specific judicial review clause in the Hepburn Bill was emphasized last week by a notable speech in the United States Senate from Mr. Knox, of Pennsylvania. It attracted an audience which tested the capacity of the Senate Chamber to the utmost, to listen to one who as Attorney-General had brilliantly and successfully conducted a case in the Supreme Court of "the people versus the corporations," namely, the Government's case against the Northern Securities Company. For the first time in many years a Pennsylvania Senator brought his State up to a level with the highest position held by other States—Wisconsin, for instance, as represented by Mr. Spooner. Mr. Knox holds that "the power to fix railway rates is a legislative power, and that, when the legislature has laid down a rule for the establishment of rates, its application to specific cases is a matter of administration which may be delegated to a commission." The Inter-State Commerce Commission, now without

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

power to enforce its orders, should have the right to declare what should be a just, reasonable, and fairly remunerative rate in place of the one declared to be unreasonable, the order to "take effect in such reasonable time as shall be prescribed by the Commission, . . . and should be final, subject only to attack for unlawfulness in the Federal courts." "Railways have a constitutional right to just compensation for services rendered," and cannot be deprived of that right. "An act which prevents a judicial review . . . of the question of the reasonableness of an order of the Commission would deprive the carriers of this constitutional right, and would therefore be unconstitutional." Mr. Knox's ground for his belief that the bill as it stands deprives the railroads of their constitutional rights is difficult to understand. Apparently, however, he argues that the only way by which a test case can reach the court after a decision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission is to have the railway continue its condemned rate and have the shipper appeal to the court to sustain the rate made by the Commission. In our judgment, this method would be placing a very unfair burden upon the shipper; and it is, as Mr. Knox correctly states, practically prohibited by the Hepburn Bill. For, under the terms of the bill, any railroad which persists in maintaining a rate contrary to the order of the Commission shall be fined five thousand dollars for each offense, and for a continued offense, five thousand dollars a day. Senator Knox does not, it seems to us, however, make it clear why the burden may not, under the bill as it stands, rest upon the carrier, who, while obeying the order of the Commission as to the new and lower rate, may sue the individual shipper for what the carrier deems to be a just balance due on freight charges. Discussing the differences which have thus far prevented agreement between those who demand and those who oppose a specific provision for a court review, Mr. Knox declared that—

> Both sides agree that the right should exist; one holds that it is in the bill or exists independently; the other that it is not in the bill, but should be; and yet the former, for some mysterious and unaccountable reason, objects to an amendment which would place the matter beyond doubt. When we consider that the people are asking for prompt, decisive, and effective action; that the present bill distinctly contemplates a review; that its constitutionality is seriously threatened by failure to provide for such review if the other features are to stand; that precedents of State legislation are in favor of a review; that all the bills presented in either house provide for or recognize a review; that this bill itself as presented in both houses, and as originally prepared by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, contained a provision for review, and that the President in his message speaks of the orders being subject to review—when we consider all these facts, the action of those who are willing to imperil the validity and effectiveness of this law by not explicitly providing for a review for no valid reason whatever, is to me incomprehensible.

Naturally, Mr. Knox discussed the section in his own bill which provides for a review by the courts of the Commission's orders, and argued against the suspension of those orders by interlocutory decrees without requiring a cash deposit or a bond to secure to the parties entitled to repayment the difference between the Commission's rate and the railway rate, if the former were sustained. As we have already said when Mr. Knox first made this proposition, if the words "or a bond" were omitted, we are inclined to believe that the proposition would expedite rather than delay the ultimate result. But as against the contentions of both Mr. Mellen and Mr. Knox it appears to us that the burdens involved in establishing and maintaining new rates should rest upon the railways and not upon the shipper.

❀

A Revised Chinese Exclusion Law

Unless considerable public pressure is brought to bear upon individual Congressmen, there is too much danger that the excellent Foster bill to regulate Chinese immigration will be defeated by the hostility of certain political influences of the Pacific Coast, and by some of the labor organizations. This bill, introduced by Representative Foster, of Vermont, last January, and understood to embody the views of President Roosevelt on Chinese exclusion, clearly and in our judgment

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

admirably draws a much-needed distinction between the Chinese laborer and the Chinese merchant, traveler, or student. It prohibits the immigration on any pretext of laborers, and says that that term shall be "construed to mean both skilled and unskilled manual laborers, including Chinese employed in mining, fishing, huckstering, peddling, laundering, or those engaged in taking, drying, or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or exportation;" it protects laborers now legally living in the United States, and provides that in any arrest, hearing, or trial the Chinese laborer accused of illegally coming into the country shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges provided by the laws and constitution or enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; it gives the Chinese seeking entry the right of appeal from the immigration officials to the United States courts; and it affirms that all Chinese persons not excluded under the act shall enjoy for the protection of their persons and property all the rights of travelers from the most favored nations, except the right of naturalization. Certainly this bill protects the Pacific Coast and the American laboring man as carefully as can be desired by the most timid believer in the "yellow peril." It also establishes the status of the Chinese coming to this country with a definiteness which the Chinese Government has been very reasonable in desiring. It is useless to talk about the revival of our trade with China or the education of Chinese as engineers, army and naval officers, merchants, and statesmen in the United States until the Foster bill or a similar one is passed.

❀

The Senate

Senator Lodge's recent speech in defense of the Senate was timely, but it is unfortunate that it did not meet more specifically certain charges against the Senate which are regarded by a great mass of sober people as proven, and have sensibly diminished the regard in which that body is held. Of the presence of a number of men of ability and integrity in the Senate there is no question; but it is a great misfortune that a body which is in the habit of regarding itself as the most important legislative body in the world should have had three of its members under indictment for felonies within two years; that it should count among its members a few men who are very gravely and for good reason distrusted by their fellow-citizens; that it includes altogether too many managers of political machines who control the entire political organization of their States; that a small group of Senators stand together too definitely for business in politics—that is to say, for that "system" of interweaving business and political interests which more than any other single thing has corrupted and lowered the tone of our public life; that it is altogether too intent on maintaining and widening its own privileges, and that it has expanded this power in the matter of appointments beyond the limits intended by the Constitution on the one hand, while it has encroached, on the other hand, on the functions of the House of Representatives. These are grave charges; they are not to be lightly dismissed. The country has seen one treaty after another, carefully worked out by the State Department for the purpose of securing freer relations with other countries, shelved by the Senate—a body which, by reason of its important connection with the foreign policy of the country, and of its own assumption of power in that department, ought to have great regard for the higher and freer tendencies of American life, and ought to do everything in its power, by breadth of view and foresight, to cement relations between the United States and foreign countries by the application of a liberal policy. The feeling of the country in regard to the Senate was expressed by one of the most disinterested and able men in public life not long ago when he declared that every attempt on the part of recent Administrations to foster more friendly relations with other Powers was defeated by the captiousness and jealousy of certain Senators; and by another man of the first distinction in public life, who in various positions has had rare opportunity of knowing, when he said, "The United States Senate is a body of gen-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tlemen whose chief interest is to preserve and enlarge their personal privileges." These are not captious criticisms; they represent the opinion of a very considerable body of Americans who are distressed by the popular feeling toward the Senate, but who believe that the only way to change that feeling is, not to defend the Senate in speeches, but to remove the causes of popular suspicion. In our judgment, nothing can more effectively remove these causes than the election of Senators by popular vote, thus making them directly answerable to their constituents; and there is strong reason to believe that public opinion is gradually but unmistakably coming to this conclusion.

❀

The Preservation of Niagara Falls

Important steps were taken last week at Washington in the campaign for the preservation of Niagara Falls. The report of the American Section of the International Waterways Commission was sent to Congress on Tuesday, with a special message from President Roosevelt, together with letters from the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, including memoranda showing what has been attempted by the Department of State in the effort to secure the preservation of the Falls by treaty. The report of the Commission recites that "the total quantity of water to be taken from the river by works now authorized is 60,900 cubic feet per second. Of this amount 26,700 cubic feet is to be taken on the American side, and the remainder, 34,200 cubic feet, on the Canadian side. That is, 27 per cent. of the average discharge and 33 per cent. of the low-water discharge of the Niagara River will cease to pass over the Falls when these works are completed and in full operation. The quantity to be diverted is more than double the quantity which now passes over the American Falls, which at the average stage is about 27,800 cubic feet. That this will in general have an injurious effect upon the Falls seems self-evident." The recommendation is made by the Commission, and earnestly indorsed by the President, that legislation be at once enacted containing the following provisions:

The Secretary of War to be authorized to grant permits for the diversion of 28,500 cubic feet per second, and no more, from the waters naturally tributary to Niagara Falls, distributed as follows: Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company, 9,500; Niagara Falls Power Company, 8,600; Erie Canal or its tenants (in addition to lock service), 400; Chicago drainage canal, 10,000. All other diversion of water which is naturally tributary to Niagara Falls to be prohibited, except such as may be required for domestic use or for the service of locks in navigation canals. Suitable penalties for violation of the law to be prescribed. The foregoing prohibition to remain in force two years, and then to become the permanent law of the land, if in the meantime the Canadian Government shall have enacted legislation prohibiting the diversion of water which is naturally tributary to Niagara Falls, in excess of 36,000 cubic feet per second, not including the amounts required for domestic use or for locks in navigation canals.

❀

An International Matter

The report fully recognizes the responsibility of the Nation for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and the significant sentence, "It is to be remarked that none of the diversions have been sanctioned by the United States Government," is a very definite hint that, in view of the position of the Niagara River as a navigable stream and as an international boundary, the Secretary of War has present authority to halt the diversion of water on the American side. There is also evidence that Canada is becoming aroused, not only to the impending scenic desecration, but to the more tangible fact that the power to be produced on the Canadian side has been principally sold for American use, leaving but little for home development. A proposition has been advanced at Ottawa to place an export tax upon such use, in order to provide for Canadian home development. It has been similarly suggested that an import duty might be imposed by Congress on electric power produced in Canada and transmitted to the United States, the basis of the tariff being the ostensible protection of American coal. All this points the necessity of international consideration, which has been undertaken through the regular diplomatic channels.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The New York Insurance Situation

Sensational newspapers, case-hardened politicians, and sensitive but unintelligent moralists have been doing all they could during the last two or three weeks to confuse the mind of the public concerning the insurance situation in the State of New York. "Judge" Andrew Hamilton, the "legislative agent" of the New York Life Insurance Company, who is generally believed to have fled the country to avoid cross-examination by the Armstrong Committee, has returned from Paris and has made a public statement before the Legislature full of scandal, imputation, and innuendo, but containing very little if any definite information, and absolutely no evidence not already brought out fully by the Armstrong inquiry. He defended all the monetary actions of the late John A. McCall, but implied that many of the trustees of the New York Life were guilty of dishonorable conduct. His speech was flamboyant and personal, and scarcely deserves notice except for the fact that it inflamed still more the anger of the public against the managers of the three great companies involved. In the meantime District Attorney Jerome had been preparing cases against individual insurance officials. As a result George W. Perkins, a member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and recently Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Company, was arrested last week on the charge of grand larceny, the specific act of alleged larceny being the payment of about fifty thousand dollars for the New York Life to the Republican National campaign fund of 1904. Mr. Jerome, in spite of much newspaper clamor, is right in asserting that this arrest should be regarded as purely technical. Its purpose is to find out from the Court of Appeals whether campaign contributions made by corporations are criminally illegal. The proposed Armstrong legislation will make them so, but certainly such contributions have been so general in the past as to raise the question whether they have been considered by the courts as illegal, although the public conscience now regards them as totally pernicious and desires to have them defined hereafter as criminal. In the face of much violent discussion of Mr. Perkins's character, Mr. Jerome's motives, Mr. McCall's supposed martyrdom, and various other personal incidents, it is wise to keep the mind clearly fixed on the real accomplishments of insurance reform so far. The three great companies involved have been proved to be rich and solvent—thus their policy-holders are at least in a safe situation; the public conscience has been aroused and standards of financial morality and honor have been distinctly raised; many insurance trustees and officers have been shown to be grossly blunt in their moral perceptions and to have ethically if not criminally violated their trusts; some of them have been terribly although justly punished by society; the law has been set in operation for their legal punishment if they have broken the law; and, lastly and most important of all, expert and carefully framed legislation is in process of discussion at Albany to provide against the repetition of the evils exposed by the investigation. We advise our readers to keep their eyes fixed on Senator Armstrong and the Legislature and not permit themselves to be turned aside from the main work of insurance and corporation reform by attacks, either for reasons of personal revenge, class hatred, or journalistic sensation, upon individuals.

❀

The Armstrong Committee's Insurance Bills

The first of the insurance bills introduced by the Armstrong Committee passed both Houses of the New York Legislature last week without a dissenting vote in either body. The bill provides that the terms of office of all the directors of the mutual life insurance companies in New York State shall expire on November 15 next, when the annual meeting of each company shall be held for the election of a new board. The new boards of directors shall at once elect new officers of their corporations. The bill will affect the New York Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Life, the Security Mutual, and the Mutual Reserve Life. It was pushed through the Legislature in advance of the other bills in order to forestall the annual

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

meetings of the New York Life and the Mutual Life, which would have been held this month. The present boards of directors of these companies will now continue in office until November 15. Provision is made for elections held under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance, with three policy-holders of each company, appointed by him, acting as inspectors of election. No proxies secured prior to September 15 of this year shall be valid for voting at these elections. By this provision and by making a complete sweep of the present managements of these companies the Legislature has given to the policy-holders every opportunity of securing control of the companies. The Committee, after a careful consideration of the suggestions and objections made by the insurance interests, presented the revised draft of its other bills to the Legislature last week. The most important provisions are retained unaltered—publicity of accounting, the prohibition of political contributions and secret lobbying, the limitation of the amount of new business, the prohibition of deferred dividends, and the elimination of stock investments—and the only changes in other respects are in details rather than in principle. The section providing for a contingency reserve fund is so modified as to increase the percentage of the value of their policies which companies having more than $75,000,000 of insurance outstanding may retain; it also permits them to maintain a special reserve fund, with the consent of the Superintendent of Insurance, to meet some anticipated emergency or fluctuation in value; provided, however, that this consent is obtained annually. The much-criticised provisions for the limitation of the amount that may be spent in obtaining new business and of the commissions paid to agents have been made more definite and more liberal, and it is asserted that the objections of the companies and the agents have been satisfactorily met. In the matter of investments a single concession is made, in the provision that companies now holding collateral trust bonds are permitted to retain them, although no others may be purchased in the future. The bills, in their present form, seem to The Outlook not only admirable in spirit, but skillfully planned to preserve the best in the life insurance business as it now is, and to make it safer, stronger, and more equitable. The Committee, throughout its labors, has steadfastly kept in mind the principle that in life insurance the interests of the policy-holder (which are inseparable from those of the beneficiary) are paramount; and their recommendations for legislation have been framed with the single end in view of conserving this principle.

❀

In Philadelphia Mayor Weaver's appointments to the Civil Service Board under the Gable Civil Service Bill give assurance of an efficient, sympathetic, thoroughgoing establishment of the merit system in Philadelphia. The old Philadelphia machine under Durham and McNichol thrived because of its practically unlimited control of the municipal patronage. After Mayor Weaver's break with the "organization" he placed the Hon. Frank M. Riter in charge of the civil service system as it then existed. The laws under which he had to work were inadequate and the rules equally so, but through his public spirit and persistency he brought order out of chaos and has given to the city an admirable administration. Mayor Weaver and the Civil Service Reform Association, however, feeling that the condition depended too much upon one man, united in asking the Legislature to give the force and effect of law to the work which Mr. Riter had inaugurated. The Legislature responded with the Gable Civil Service Law, which was satisfactory alike to the Mayor and to the Association. It is a complete and comprehensive act providing for the appointment by the Mayor of a Civil Service Commission composed of three men, with five years' term of office. It requires the appointments of candidates from the four highest on the eligible list and a probationary period of three months. The exempt class is reduced to the lowest possible minimum, and every safeguard which experience has demonstrated to be necessary has been thrown around appointment to office. Political considerations are excluded, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the old-time "pull" of local politicians and bosses eliminated. Moreover, no person can be transferred to any position subject to a competitive examination unless he shall have previously passed an open competitive examination equivalent to that required for such position. The Commissioners appointed by Mayor Weaver were Mr. Riter, who was made President of the Board; Cyrus D. Foss, Jr., son of Bishop Foss of the Methodist Church, and Secretary during the past year of the City Committee of the City party; and Dallas Sanders, a Democrat of independent proclivities. All three men believe in the merit system, and may be depended upon to give satisfactory administration of the law. Mayor Weaver is making a strenuous effort to complete the filtration plant in Philadelphia, work upon which has been suspended for months past to enable the experts to investigate the character of work already done and the charges of graft and corruption in connection with its construction. Major Gillette, of the Engineering Corps of the regular army, has charge of the investigation. The Mayor was anxious to have him receive a leave of absence to enable him to complete the plan, but the manipulation of Senator Penrose and his followers in the Congress defeated this proposition; whereupon Major Gillette resigned his commission in the army to accept the position of Chief of the Filtration Bureau, and from now on will give his entire time to completing the work. In the meantime there is renewed talk of prosecutions in connection with the matter. The old contracts with McNichol and Durham have been annulled, and new ones will shortly be made. The Philadelphia "Press" pointed out that the charge of forgery against former Superintendent Hill failed because the trial judge ruled that the change of the records by the engineer with the approval of his superior officer was not a forgery. This, however, did not give a clean bill of health to the filtration business, as the report of the experts showed that the city paid $18,000,000 for what should have cost $12,000,000, and the people of the city are burdened with the difference.

A Travesty on Justice

Springfield, Ohio, has no cause for complaint if it is hereafter known as a lawless community. It is bad enough that the city has permitted the existence within its borders of the "Jungle," a notorious neighborhood abounding in vice and disorder; it is worse that the city has permitted, twice within almost exactly two years, an irresponsible mob of boys and roughs to burn and smash saloons and hovels; but it is disgraceful beyond words for the community, acting in its corporate capacity as a dispenser of justice, to treat such an occurrence flippantly. That is exactly what Springfield, Ohio, has done. Of the boys arrested and put on trial for rioting several were convicted. Eight of the jurors petitioned that the penalty be one dollar fine and costs for each offender. Some of these jurors offered to pay the fines themselves. If there could be any surer method of bringing ridicule upon criminal proceedings, it is apparently unknown in Springfield, Ohio. If American liberty is in danger, it is from the lax government and disregard for law of which Springfield, Ohio, has now on two occasions given an almost incredible exhibition. The whole matter was so palpable a travesty of justice that the judge before whom the case was tried, rather than be a party to it, remitted the fines altogether.

❀

The Germ of an English Revolution

No more revolutionary bill has been introduced into the British Parliament for years than the Land Tenure Reform Bill accepted by the Liberal Government. If passed, it may mean the beginning of an upheaval in the whole English economic and social structure. Its appearance, however, is mild. In England the word "farmer" implies the word "tenant." The English farmer does not cultivate his own land, but the land of another. The American farmer who improves his farm enriches himself; the English farmer who improves the land enriches his landlord. The English farmers, therefore, belong to a dependent class. This bill would enable them to take a first step

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

toward independence. It provides that a dispossessed farmer shall be adequately recompensed for the permanent improvement he has made in the farm he has rented. This provision, of course, tends to security of tenure, as do other provisions of the bill, such as those prohibiting the eviction of tenants for religious or political views, allowing compensation for damage done to crops by game which the tenant is forbidden to kill, and the like. This measure has been dubbed "the farmers' charter." It is an announcement of the fact that the British Government is ready to take up the land question, which lies at the bottom of all of England's economic perplexities. It is noteworthy that Mr. Agar-Robartes, who introduced the bill, belongs to the landlord class, for he is heir to a peerage. In connection with this bill, the statement made by Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to a deputation from a conference of taxing authorities, is important. He announced his belief in two principles:

> The first is that those who specially benefit by public improvements should contribute their fair share to them; and the next is that it is right and just that the community should reap the benefit of increased values which are due to its own expenditure or its own growth.

These, of course, are the principles upon which the "single tax" is based. If they form a part of the Liberal platform, the Liberal party is committed to as far-reaching a reform as ever was undertaken in England. Its method may not be "single tax," but its object must be just as radical. In the case of this bill the Government takes the position that the increase in the value of land belongs, not to the man who owns the land, but to the man who creates the increased value. From this there is but one step to the position that the increase in value of land due to the growth of a community belongs, not to the owner of the land, but to the community, and therefore may justly be appropriated by the community. The London "Spectator" expresses the conservative view of this bill by its words of caution: "It must never be forgotten that injudicious legislation might impose an intolerable burden on the landlords." The obvious retort is that if equitable conditions are hopelessly obstructed by the landlord system, then that system ought to go.

❀

The Russian Elections

Last week throughout Russia elections took place for choosing electors who in turn are to choose the members of the Duma or lower house of the Russian Parliament. The first session of the first Russian Parliament is convoked for May 10; the date should be a notable one in Russian annals. The members of the Duma are to be elected by provincial congresses composed of representatives now being elected by four classes of voters—the muzhiks, or peasants, who have attained a certain standing; the industrials, or wage-earners, who have worked at least six months in an establishment employing not less than fifty men; landowners who represent a certain amount of property, varying from a large amount in the north to a comparatively small amount in the south (the possession of vast estates, however, does not entitle the landowner to more than one vote); finally, the urban population, as distinct from the industrials. In the last-named division, however, certain cities, like St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa, elect a number of representatives directly, instead of by the provincial congresses. Last week's record would indicate that the urban population of the St. Petersburg district had given its vote almost entirely to the Constitutional Democrats, who have thus apparently made good their claim to be "a party that does something" (a claim vigorously denied by the revolutionaries). At the head of the Constitutional Democratic ticket stands Professor Miliukov, well known here as a lecturer at the University of Chicago. As their name implies, the Constitutional Democrats favor a constitutional monarchy on a democratic basis, universal suffrage, and local self-government. Evidencing aggressive vigor, the elected delegates from this party have already pledged themselves to demand that the Duma shall hold the Premier, Count Witte, personally responsible for any act of repression committed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

since the publication of the Imperial Freedom Manifesto, October 30, 1905. The only provincial election which has so far taken place is that of the province of Kostroma; it is interesting to note that three priests, six professional men, eighteen merchants, nineteen noblemen, and no less than forty-six muzhiks were returned. The muzhik representation is likely to be more able and efficient than might be supposed, since, in great part, the muzhiks have chosen as delegates to the various provincial congresses the present village elders and members of the communal courts.

❀

The Russian Duma

As to the outlook for Parliamentary legislation in Russia, the chief ground for optimism lies in the fact that free speech has at last been granted, even if, in the Duma, such speech may not concern itself with certain subjects relating to obvious opportunities for bureaucratic "graft"—titles of nobility, entailed estates, charges of malfeasance, etc. Speech may also be checked by the provision that if the Czar rejects a bill passed by Parliament the subject is not to be brought forward again during the same session, and any bill rejected by one of the legislative bodies requires Imperial consent before being again introduced. To make good the lack of legislation, the Czar may promulgate temporary laws. He may also dissolve Parliament at will. Finally, the Cabinet is not to be responsible to the Duma; interpellations of Ministers are to be practically suppressed, and the power of impeachment is withheld. These restrictions are intensified by the necessarily conservative character of the Council of the Empire, the Upper House of Parliament, but not really a representative second chamber; it is not, of course, the old bureaucratic barrier long interposed between monarch and people in Russia, but it is still a barrier. On the other hand, the Duma may enter a few fields of legislation with the Council, from which further power may and should be obtained for the lower House—matters relating to stock companies, to the State railways, to any alienation of State property or receipts, above all, to jurisdiction over the budgets—whether of Ministers or of the Empire—and the report of the Imperial Comptroller. This sounds decidedly like the beginning of a change in the control of the power of the purse in Russia—the vital element in any parliament, and especially in any parliamentary lower house. Towards this conclusion foreign as well as domestic influence has been a factor. Despite the Finance Minister's recent statement that most of the large sums loaned last autumn by the Government to private banks have been repaid, that there is now a great increase in savings banks deposits and in popular confidence as to the Government's financial stability, the French bankers, who have been hitherto Russia's chief financial resource, have refused further advances unless Parliament shall ratify all former loans from foreigners and also the proposed new loans. To avert collapse, Russia must shortly borrow a huge sum. Autocracy's necessity has been democracy's opportunity. France offers friendly help to democratic, but no longer to autocratic, Russia. It is a notable tribute to the anticipated personnel of Russia's first Parliament that French bankers consider its guaranty a sufficient security for a new loan. Even if it had come about in no other way, out of Russia's financial crisis may be born, perforce, a constitutional Russia.

❀

Which Kind of Spirit Lost America to England?

Bismarck once said that South Africa would be the grave of the British Empire. That prophecy has not yet come true, though it was frequently quoted during the first year of the Boer War. But South Africa will be the grave of the present British Cabinet, prophesy some of its opponents. In truth, since the advent of the new Ministry, many British South Africans have been positively exasperated. In the Cape Colony indignation is expressed because of the recent resolution passed in the House of Commons, which really amounted to a censure of Viscount Milner, the late efficient High Commissioner for South Africa. In the Transvaal the British (not the Boers) resent the Imperial Cabinet's attitude

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

regarding Chinese labor. And last week the Natal Cabinet resigned because of an alleged unwarrantable interference by the Imperial Government in Colonial affairs. Last February a party of police was engaged in collecting the native poll tax. Armed natives resisted the collection and killed some British officials. The native outbreak became so serious that martial law was declared. Order was restored only after a punitive expedition of several hundred carbineers with artillery had been despatched to the scene of the trouble. The tribe which had made the greatest disturbance was condemned to lose part of its territory, to pay a fine of twelve hundred cattle and thirty-five hundred sheep and goats, while of the natives arrested and court-martialed twelve were sentenced to be shot. At the court, composed of five militia officers, the prisoners were legally represented. The sentences were confirmed by the Governor and by the Natal Ministry. On this Lord Elgin, Colonial Secretary, cabled to the Natal Premier ordering a suspension of the executions pending a consideration of the sentences by the Imperial Government, contending, it is assumed, that the offenses were committed before martial law was proclaimed, and that hence the prisoners ought to have been tried by a civil court. The Premier curtly refused to obey the order, but the Governor postponed the executions. Thereupon the Natal Ministry immediately resigned. The situation was certainly a delicate one. In Natal the indignant colonists held mass-meetings of protest against a procedure which, they claimed, would endanger the safety of the entire white population, not only of Natal, but of all South Africa. In England the general subject afforded each side opportunity to accuse the other of the kind of spirit which lost to England her American colonies. The only question would seem to be, Which kind? The contest was between anti-imperialists and imperialists rather than between Liberals and Conservatives, for there are imperialists in both of the great political parties. The anti-imperialists, whose attacks have latterly been focused on Lord Milner, accused him of a spirit estranging the Boers and the natives by imperialistic methods akin to those made famous in our own history. On the other hand, the imperialists similarly denounced the spirit which would inspire the Government to interfere with the rights of free British colonists.

❀

The Crown and Martial Law

Unlike the British Government a hundred and thirty years ago, the present Government saw that it had unintentionally driven one of the most loyal colonies into well-nigh open revolt, and hence, with fidelity to the Liberal tradition of non-interference with Colonial authority, Lord Elgin cabled a despatch to the Governor of Natal saying that the Imperial Government never had any intention of interfering with the Government of Natal or of controlling the Governor in the exercise of his prerogative; in view of the presence of British troops in the colony, however, the Imperial Government was in duty bound to obtain precise information about martial law cases, with regard to which an act of indemnity must ultimately be assented to by the Crown; in the light of the information since furnished, the Imperial Government recognized that the decision of the matter rests in the hands of the Natal Governor and the Natal Cabinet. Commenting on this, even the Government supporters appear to find themselves hard pressed to justify Lord Elgin's first action, the "Chronicle" saying, "The Cabinet has shown good intentions but bad judgment." However this be, a comparison of the South African situation with that of the American colonies, whether stated by the imperialists or their opponents, seems to us misleading. In the present case it is true, as it was not true a hundred and thirty years ago, that certain British colonists are charged with oppressing those who have no other protector than the Imperial Government.

❀

Nefarious Business

Some interesting and alarming facts have recently been brought out at a legislative hearing in Albany in regard to the giving away of dangerous drugs for the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

purpose of disseminating a taste for them. At this hearing, and later in a signed article in the New York "Tribune," Mr. William Jay Schieffelin, one of the most prominent of the younger citizens of New York, declares that there are drug-stores which give away cocaine for the express purpose of creating customers for that dangerous drug, and that over twenty per cent. of the cocaine now manufactured in this country is used for illicit purposes. The "Tribune" calls attention editorially to evidence recently brought out that manufacturers of so-called catarrh cures which contain cocaine are distributing free samples of their preparations on the sidewalks in order to foster the cocaine habit, and that they are being successful in this nefarious business. It has long been known, and it has recently been established by indubitable proof, that many medicines which are advertised as free from alcohol contain large percentages of that substance, and that other medical preparations widely advertised and used contain opium, morphine, narcotic and other dangerous and sometimes poisonous drugs. Some of the preparations sold at the soda-water stands in drug-stores in all parts of the country and used in immense quantities are very deleterious to health. It is not too much to say that a large number of people are taking alcohol under other names, and that the practice of using dangerous drugs has become alarmingly prevalent. In view of these facts and of the widespread adulteration of drugs, the effort to secure the passage of a statute requiring manufacturers of all medical mixtures which contain alcohol, narcotics, or dangerous drugs, except those for external use, to affix in all cases a label which, in plain English, shall give the composition of the mixture and the percentage of dangerous elements used in it, ought to be crowned with success. It is difficult to imagine why any honest druggist should oppose it. It is unnecessary for a State to await the passage of a National Pure Food law before protecting its own citizens. Indeed, excellent as is the bill now before Congress, it cannot under the Constitution apply to other than inter-State commerce and importation from abroad. This is, therefore, a matter that needs drastic State legislation.

❀

Chemistry and the World's Food

Under this title Professor Robert Duncan, whose article in The Outlook on "Modern Alchemy" many of our readers will recall, writes in "Harper's Magazine" of a serious danger threatening humanity, but which chemistry stands ready to avert. This is nothing less than the rapidly diminishing amount of "fixed" nitrogen—that is, nitrogen united with other elements so that it is active and useful in the world's work. Of "free" nitrogen there is abundance, for over every acre of land, as Professor Duncan points out, there are contained in the air 33,880 tons of nitrogen. The problem is to transform "the free and useless nitrogen into the fixed and useful kind." Nitrogen is as necessary to plant life as oxygen to animal life, and upon it depends the growth of food products like wheat, and, indirectly, also of the world's meat supply. Now, the consumption of "fixed" nitrogen is much larger than its supply through natural causes. As the land becomes exhausted—that is, deficient in nitrogen—we supply the need artificially. But here, too, with an increased demand there is a diminishing supply; of the natural manures only a small part is available, and even though the world shall realize the enormous waste in this respect now going on through the sewerage systems of great cities and otherwise, the problem cannot thus be solved; Peruvian guano was the first substitute nitrogen fertilizer used in quantities, but there is practically no more guano—the land has "eaten it up;" now we are using a by-product of coal-tar distilleries (limited by the nature of the process, and not a hundredth part of what is needed) and Chili nitrate of soda or saltpeter; of the last, 1,453,000 tons were produced in 1900, three-quarters of which were used for plant-food, and, enormous as are the niter-beds, Professor Duncan estimates that in twenty years this source of nitrogen will be used up like the guano. Where, then, are the wheat-grower and cattle-raiser to turn for plant-food? One source was

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

explained some time ago in The Outlook, in an account of the process of "inoculating the soil" introduced by Professor Moore, of the Agricultural Department. Briefly, this consists in helping the development of the tubercles found on the roots of some kinds of plants, for these tubercles have the power of transforming and absorbing into plant life, to some extent, the free nitrogen of the air. This is, however, still in an experimental stage and applies only to a limited number of vegetable products—not, for instance, including wheat. Can, then, the fixing of nitrogen into useful form out of the atmosphere be accomplished by chemical process and with commercial success? On this problem great manufacturing concerns, especially in Germany, but also in America, have been at work for years, have employed men of the highest scientific skill, and have expended large sums. Several processes have given results, and it is now well established that nitrogenous plant-food can be made artificially. One such product, called by the Germans Kalkstickstoff, comes from calcium-carbide (the substance from which, when thrown into water, evolves acetylene), and is said by Professor Duncan to be an almost ideal fertilizing material. The illustrations which Professor Duncan presents with his article of plants raised with and without this fertilizer are very striking. Its introduction into general use will depend upon its cost as compared with the fertilizers now available; and as the latter increase in rareness and value and the world's demand becomes greater, it seems certain that this and other substitutes will be manufactured on a large scale and commercially. Professor Duncan adds: "It is demonstrated that we may look forward with a very reasonable assurance to the creation of as many factories for the fixation of elemental nitrogen as we have smelting furnaces for the fixing of elemental iron." Thus, he adds, "the disaster of which the world actually stood in imminently deadly peril has been averted." The whole discussion is fascinating in its analysis of the application through business sagacity of pure science to universal necessities.

The Moral Upheaval

One of the latest students of contemporary conditions in this country is Admiral Sir C. A. G. Bridge, whose comment on "A Great Moral Upheaval in America," in a recent issue of the "Nineteenth Century," is sympathetic, comprehensive, and intelligent. The writer stands far enough away from America to group together the phenomena which together express the promise of a new ethical life in this country. He groups together a series of facts which indicate, not sporadic revolts here and there against corruption, but a widespread revival of ethical enthusiasm and the generation on a great scale of ethical power. He finds the revolt against the boss and the machine, which has not only been effective in a number of States and cities, but is steadily spreading throughout the country, one phase of the movement against corruption. The investigation of the great insurance companies, pushed on, he says, "with almost relentless fervor," is another. It was not initiated, nor has it been conducted, to disturb in any way the financial stability of these great organizations, but to strengthen them by securing sound methods, protecting policy-holders, and preventing the improper use of gigantic sums of money. The report of the Armstrong Committee was a fine example of courageous thoroughness of method combined with a constructive spirit in the matter of legislation. In the movement against the laxity of divorce laws in different States Admiral Bridge finds another phase of the moral upheaval, and it is interesting to note that he does not make the mistake of rushing to the conclusion that the number of divorces in this country means disregard of the proprieties of life or a widespread degradation of the home. On the contrary, he affirms that "nothing is more offensive to Americans in general than anything tending to the degradation of the home;" and he finds significance in the fact that the kind of clever comment about marital infidelity and kindred subjects, which in other societies is accepted as a proper subject for humor, is frowned upon by the great mass of Americans. In the protest

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

against brutality and commercialism in college athletics this English student of our conditions discovers another phase of the advancing standards of the country.

Whether the inspiration of these widespread revolts against corruption and low standards of personal and business conduct is to be found in the fact, as Admiral Bridge holds, that men and women scattered all over the United States, eager for purity of life in all its phases, have lacked leadership and cohesion and have now found a leader in President Roosevelt, may be open to dispute. It is quite certain that the universal confidence in the integrity of the President is an immense factor in the general movement, and that his conspicuous and aggressive integrity has given impetus and courage especially to young men in all parts of America. This influence is seen in the increasing numbers of young men of ability and character who are going into public life; and Admiral Bridge declares that "the opinion once widely held in England, and sedulously inculcated by a host of American writers, that in the United States decent people will have nothing to do with politics, if ever it was true, is now as much out of date as would be the opinion that scrofula can be cured by the royal touch." He is convinced that the proportion of men of intelligence, character, and independent circumstances entering political life in the United States is as great as in any other country, and that it tends to increase.

The moral upheaval, however, does not depend on any one man, nor does it owe its increasing vigor and its promise for the future to any single career. It is the result of forces which have been at work for years past, and of a growing sense of the necessity of what Mr. Kidd calls "civic self-sacrifice." Americans have long been restive under machine politics; of late years they have been ashamed of their subservience; at last they have become willing to pay the price of driving the boss out of public life and of separating the government of the country from its business interests. More than one "boss" of large ability (and it has happened many times that "bosses" have been lacking in moral insight and vigor rather than in intellectual capacity) has discerned of late years the disastrous results of what Mr. Steffens calls "the system"—that is to say, the steady and growing seizure of the political life of the country for commercial purposes—and has deplored the tendency as one of danger. This is at the root of the greater part of our moral disorders in public and private life, of the failure of individuals and the inefficiency of the Government; and it is against this corrupt combination between business and government that the country has risen in revolt. It is weary of influence and pulls and backstairs management; of having Mr. Odell decide who shall be Governor of New York, and Mr. Aldrich make up his mind in advance what legislation shall be permitted to go through Congress. It has determined that the men into whose hands as trustees and directors great sums of money are placed shall not treat their positions as if they were mere opportunities for private speculation and money-making; that the men at the head of the party organizations shall not parcel out important positions as the spoils of politics without regard to public interests. In other words, it has determined that the United States shall lead a decent moral life; that the public shall manage its own affairs; that legislators shall regard its will and not the will of irresponsible masters; that the men to whom great interests are committed shall guard those interests sacredly, or shall suffer definite punishment if they are traitors to their trusts.

The moral upheaval in America is the truest and most beneficent kind of a revival of religion; for what is needed even more than the filling of the churches and the swelling of gifts for religious purposes is honesty in dealing, man with man; a deep and quick sense of responsibility of the public servant to the public that trusts him; and a quickened conscience on the part of every man who holds the relation of a trustee to a group of men or to the community. It is the social conscience which has been touched, and the revival now in progress means, not primarily the saving of individual men from their sins, but the re-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

demption of great communities and the reinvigoration of the moral life of States.

If the investigations now in progress were to end in simple disclosure of evil conditions, they would serve no better purpose than the furnishing of sensational newspapers with material of the sort which lends itself to " scare " headlines; they must lay the basis for constructive moral action. The Outlook hopes, in its next issue, to indicate some of the results already attained which seem to it to mark the end of a period of agitation and the beginning of permanent reform.

❀

Morocco

The decisive action of the Moroccan Conference last week makes a review of the situation timely. For centuries the military, political, and commercial worth of Morocco's geographical position at the northeast corner, so to speak, of Africa has been apparent. The history of the Moors, however, has contradicted their natural advantages; Morocco has always stood for barbarism rather than for civilization; and in self-protection it has often been necessary for the nations to consult together concerning proper courses of action. The country most affected by chronic Moorish disorder is naturally the neighboring Algeria, for the best part of a century under French control, and with an extremely creditable record. The Moroccan-Algerian boundary is many hundred miles long, and for much of the distance has never been surveyed through the shifting desert sands. Marauding Moorish bands have been accustomed to raid and pillage at pleasure; when caught, they often claimed that they were not in Algeria.

An international Moroccan conference of all the European Powers was held in 1880 at Madrid, and the United States Government was represented. In April, 1904, however, France, as the Power chiefly interested, entered into agreements with England and Spain by which, on proper guarantees, France was empowered to introduce, if she could, certain reforms in Morocco. England and Spain were naturally parties to these agreements because they are both Mediterranean Powers.

While these agreements practically gave to France a free hand in Morocco, they received, in general, favorable comment from the press. In March, 1905, however, the German Emperor, in the course of a Mediterranean trip, touched at Tangier, the principal port of Morocco, and delivered an impressive speech to the representatives of the Sultan of that country, in which the political and commercial independence of the little empire was emphasized, and the Kaiser declared himself its champion. The German Government also informed France that the agreements were contrary to international principles; that, while France had special interests in Morocco, these did not carry with them special rights of interference with the sovereignty of an independent State; that, as one of the parties to the Madrid treaty, Germany had a right to be consulted; and that, if any reforms were to be recommended to or imposed on Morocco, all the Powers, acting in council, should agree upon them and not one Power acting alone, with the evident intention of turning Morocco into a French protectorate, and of repeating there the exclusive commercial policy which had largely kept the nations from trading with Tunis, Madagascar, and some other French colonies. As a result of long negotiations, France declared that she had always respected and would respect the Sultan's sovereignty; that she never intended to close Morocco to foreigners; that the increasing danger to Algeria compelled her to take vigorous measures, not only to protect her own subjects, but also the many travelers from other nations; that it was her right and duty to protect in the best manner and by every possible way; finally, that she had no hesitation in placing this programme before an international conference.

Such a conference met in January at Algeciras, the nearest European port to Morocco. Among the subjects considered, the principal ones were a proper control over contraband goods; a general tariff for Morocco; an international police; and the establishment of a Moroccan State bank. These points at

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

issue have now been settled, though neither France nor Germany gains all that those Powers desired to gain. France expected to make Morocco practically a French protectorate, as England has Egypt; the action of French agents in Morocco has confirmed this supposition. But while disappointed in this ambition, she comes out of the Conference with an international acknowledgment of her claim to special rights following special territorial, administrative, and financial interests in that particular sphere; the control of the police of four important ports, and the control, with Spain, of the police of two others; the sanction of the Conference to the French claim to a greater share in the Moroccan State Bank than is to be given to the subjects of any other Power. France has also gained a great point in keeping intact the Anglo-French friendship.

On the other hand, the extreme policy of the restless and energetic German jingoes—as announced by the German Colonial Society and by the Pan-Germanic League, but never confirmed by the Kaiser—was to get control of one of the Moroccan ports and also of important commercial concessions. The Kaiser's desire, however, as expressed, was, while preserving the Sultan's sovereignty, to establish the "open door," and, in general, to "internationalize" Morocco. The calling of the Algeciras Conference itself was a signal triumph for Germany. She succeeded also in giving united international emphasis to the Sultan's sovereignty and to commercial equality, in compelling the French to admit the Spanish to the control of the Moroccan police, which the former had hoped to have exclusively, in influencing the Conference to allow Spain two ports for her exclusive police control, and, finally, in compelling France to subordinate the entire police of Morocco to an inspector, who shall report to the diplomatic corps.

France and Germany have both made gains and losses by the action of the Conference. The world at large has gained a great point in the settlement of the dispute by an international conference at which all Powers interested have been represented. Not only is the peace of Europe preserved, but civilization is advanced by the adjustment of international differences touching the sovereignty even of a savage State, not by a syndicate of Powers chiefly interested, but by a world tribunal.

❀

A Lenten Meditation

And when a third time the evil spirit had been repelled and the Christ had kept his consciousness of power in perfect integrity for the mission of revelation and redemption on which he came, suddenly the tempter vanished and ministering angels encompassed him. Then for the first time the stainless purity and beauty of his nature disclosed itself; for it is the company our spirits keep that makes us known to our fellows. The spirits of evil and of good throng about us on this mysterious journey we call life, and the affinities of our souls are shown in the selection of those to whom we throw open the doors and make ready the house. If spiritual things were suddenly made visible, we should see the door of every man's spirit approached by those who come with good or evil in their hands, and what we call character is simply a definite and deliberate selection and rejection become habitual. The Christ was not alone in this mysterious experience of temptation, nor in its outcome; in some guise, at some time, every man bars or opens the door of his soul to visitors from heaven or hell; and when one group departs from the closed door, the other enters. They come trooping in, the unseen visitors who encompass us; and what we are and are to be is settled by the barring or the opening of the door.

So searching were the temptations which assailed the Christ that when they found no place of entrance, and the stronghold of the spirit impregnable, they departed never to return. In those hours the spirit of evil lost the one decisive battle in the history of humanity; its forces were to be rallied a thousand thousand times; it was to win here and there brief triumphs, to waylay and make prisoners numberless weak, unwary, or willing spirits; but its hope of ultimate victory went down to rise no more in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the battle in the desert. The Christ had still his life of suffering, loneliness, and sacrifice before him, when the evil spirit left him never to return; but henceforth, whenever his real companionships were made visible to men, he was in the company of angels and they were ministering to him. For the spirits of evil are not shut within the place called hell, nor the spirits of good in the place called heaven; they walk beside us on every path, are about us in every kind of work, and dwell with us in every home. When the hour of transfiguration came, the Christ was not changed; the veil was drawn aside for a moment, and men saw him as he was. In like manner, if the veil were drawn aside, we should be seen dark or luminous, according to our natures, and in the companionship of the ministers of darkness or of light.

Temptation always forces a definition of aims and compels a selection of companions; and every temptation resisted involves a clearer view of what life means to us, and every closing of the door against evil an opening of the door to good. The Christ had become conscious of his relation to his Father, and of the mighty power at his command; under the pressure of temptation he was brought face to face with the alternatives between which every man must choose—the service of God or of self; and when, in that searching of his heart and testing of his spirit, he had made his choice, straightway peace and strength stood beside him, never again to leave him, even when a momentary mist of agony swept across his vision in the last terrible loneliness.

It is part of the mystery of evil that it evokes the good; that when it is driven from the door, good comes up the path and enters in its place. In spite of a thousand apparent triumphs, evil is the servant of good and prepares the way for its approach. If the door is opened, evil takes possession, and the home becomes an unclean place; but if the bolt is shot in its place, it is disarmed and impotent. Against the virtue of a man who has shut the door of his soul and barred it against the solicitations of temptation evil has no weapons, and stands with empty hands in the presence of that which it is neither able to understand nor to destroy.

When the Christ sent the evil spirit to its own place, he not only kept the integrity of his mission intact, but he unmasked the enemy for all time to come, and put victory in the hands of every man who chose to accept it. It is the fate of evil constantly to thwart its own plans and invite its own defeats. For when the good man is assailed, he not only wins the day, but gains strength for the next day; more than this, he sounds the alarm and puts his fellows on guard. The solicitations of evil were not only repelled by the Christ, but they were compelled to disclose to him their own vileness and hollowness, and they drew from him those great words which have become the inspiration of all who fight against unrighteousness. It is the fate of evil not only to have the doors closed by the good man, but to evoke a defiance which rings far and wide with a resonance that sometimes wakes half a world out of its sleep. In every age, when evil has intrenched itself in society or government, it has assailed men with the temptation to ease and comfort through acquiescence and silence, and this pressure has opened their eyes, compelled decision, and set forces in motion which have swept like a devouring fire through dens of vice and destroyed in a day strongholds of iniquity which seemed to be impregnable.

When evil approaches great natures, not only are the gates closed but a bugle rings across the world and startles the idle and sluggish into action. When the Christ repelled the evil spirit, he not only closed the doors of his spirit against all sin, but he sounded a note of warning and victory that will vibrate as long as men are tempted. In the darkest and loneliest hour of trial, when a man seems to be fighting for his life in an awful solitude and beyond the reach of help, let him remember that an angel stands beside him waiting to minister to him if, by shutting the door against his enemy, he opens his house to the messenger of heaven; for we are always in charge of His angels if the homes of our spirits are open to them.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Spectator

Times change. If the Spectator had been traveling to the new Nevada gold diggings five years ago, when they were but just discovered, he would have gone in on a four-horse stage, *à la* Bret Harte, or a six-mule team, plodding patiently over the desert dust. Twelve or fourteen hours would have been necessary on the stage route, and half a dozen relays of horses. To-day the visitor takes a big automobile instead, and whizzes among the sage-brush and cacti as comfortably as on Fifth Avenue, making the trip from train to mines in six hours. The journey is more expensive than on Fifth Avenue, it may be remarked in passing—twenty-five dollars per passenger, "the most expensive regular travel in the United States," as the town boasts; but, then, that is only a part of the high price of everything in this desert land, where even ordinary laborers command four dollars a day. Aladdin's lamp has been rubbed in the desert, and water-works, ice plants, electric lights, trolleys, automobiles, telephone, and telegraph have appeared as if by magic, and have to be paid for at fantastic rates, accordingly. But who grudges the luxuries of civilization in a land where gold and silver underlie the streets? Not the modern Nevada miner, who, it may be added, is usually quite familiar with them, being a different miner from him of the old Comstock days.

❀

The new mines are, actually, a part of the great Comstock "zone," their discoverers assert. The man who stumbled on them, and made Tonopah and Bullfrog and Goldfield and Searchlight and the rest a Mecca for the gold-seeker, was a believer in the theory that the Comstock lode continued somewhere through these Southwestern deserts. He was an active citizen, being both the district attorney and the superintendent of schools of Nye County, and as he traveled through the desert trails with a pack of six burros to visit an outlying camp, he took samples of a promising outcropping, like a true prospector. That was in 1900. To-day the Pullman car and the automobile replace the burro, and the bad water, the coarse food, and the desert hardships of the old-time prospector and miner are like a receding nightmare of the past. Yet in the old Comstock days these wonderful mines would have been worth nothing to the finder. They are not bonanzas in the old Nevada sense. No treasure-chamber like that marvelous Arabian Nights one in the Comstock that made the fortunes of Flood, Fair, Mackay, and O'Brien can be shown to the visitor here. Bullfrog, the newest and some say the richest camp, is still not up to the old traditions at all. This desert ore is low grade. Worked in the old fashion, the more the miners worked, the more they would lose. But the cyanide process has changed all that. The Spectator was told that at least fifty million more could have been extracted with this process from the low-grade ore which the Comstock miners threw away.

❀

The Spectator realized this continually in mine and mill, as he was taken through them. Let no man go down in a gold mine nowadays expecting a romantic trip. It is as prosaic as a coal mine, and quite as damp and uncomfortable. The ore does not sparkle to any extent, nor is "pay dirt" a glittering affair. It is dug out, for the most part, like coal, from its seam, though the body of ore, unlike that of coal, is not usually very large or wide. Loaded into car or basket, it is drawn up on a framework resembling a coal-breaker, tilted out, crushed as it goes down, and dropped into cars—trolley or mule drawn—which take it to the stamp-mill or the smelter. The Spectator does not understand the technical processes of the stamp-mill, but he saw the stuff go between the stamps and over "tables" where a stream of water deposited it on the mercury-covered sides and bottom as an amalgam. These tables are cleaned every day, and golden results obtained. Everything in the mill is cleaned, and the gold is extracted even from towel and wash-basin, as well as from the tailings. Gold, silver, and copper all mingle in the ore, and though the copper is separated, the gold and silver are not, but compose together the pale-yellow metallic bricks, slightly over

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ordinary size, which are sent from the mines to the San Francisco mint, in the end, to have the gold and silver separated and to be transformed into bars of bullion. The brick the Spectator saw and lifted weighed fifty-four pounds and was worth some twelve thousand dollars.

❀

Indeed, the old Bret Harte types were nearly all absent. The miners were young men, most of the successful mine-owners and managers being under thirty. Dr. Osler would find his views justified in the Nevada desert. Some of these young Napoleons of the gold-fields have been miners in the Klondike and in South Africa; others never knew what a prospect was till they came here. One man was born in a mine, his parents having taken refuge there against Indians. The Spectator sat next a very pleasant and attractive woman at dinner one evening, who told him how she had walked to the Klondike in its early days, sharing the hardships of her husband, who failed there, but had won success in Nevada later. On the other hand, next day he was entertained by a young couple, the husband a mining engineer from the East, who had introduced some modern inventive ideas and was reaping the benefit of them, and the wife just graduated from an Eastern college. It is an interesting society, getting all the while more successfully civilized, yet containing too many men of the adventurous type to be by any chance dull. The desert dust, the desert heat, the desert isolation, are all parts of its environment, and the dry, stimulating desert air makes these energetic Americans, men and women, more energetic still.

❀

There is a field for energy, especially where the success of the miner is not yet assured. The newcomer of the slender purse, to obtain shelter and live, resorts to interesting inventions. The distillate oil-can, an oblong tin affair in which the oil for the engines is sold, has become recognized building material. Filled with the desert stone—for the Nevada desert is not sand, but fine stones, like a road not yet gone over by the roller—it becomes a substitute for bricks, and builds up, without mortar, into thick and secure walls. Cut open and flattened out, then nailed shingle fashion, it forms a good roof, though given to unearthly rattling when the wind blows, and making a flurry of rain sound like a charge of cavalry above the householder's head. For this reason, perhaps, a far larger proportion of miners live in "rag houses" instead—frames with white canvas stretched on them like tents, but larger and more permanent. Such dwellings hang on the fringe of the stone and brick and frame buildings that adorn the town, and the dwellers in them confidently expect to have handsome houses of their own before they get through. Hope is the atmosphere of the mining town—as stimulating as the dry, brilliant air that bathes the glowing mountain peaks beyond the wastes of sage-brush.

❀

While the Spectator was there the unexpected happened in the desert—it rained. The wastes of broken stone, with their queer Doré-like vegetation of cacti and greasewood and Spanish bayonet and "Joshuas" (a sort of hedgehog or monkey tree whose name not the oldest miner can explain), were thoroughly moistened, and then a thing more unexpected still took place—the desert blossomed. Up from every foot of it sprang tiny plant and leaf and flower. As far as eye could see there was a gay, quickly laid fairy carpet of rainbow hues. Under the sapphire sky and the exquisite desert sunset it was a vision of beauty. And then—rain and blossom were alike forgotten, and the bright, familiar bareness of plain and peak was resumed. But the Spectator hopes that it was only a prophecy of what will some day come to stay, when the mines that first brought man to the desert are worked out and forgotten, as in California, and yet the greater riches of the soil, worked, like the long-despised low-grade ore, by new aids of science, shall astonish and attract the farmer. At all events, to have seen for one day the desert blossom as the rose is to have caught, as in a parable, a glimpse of the vision of infinite hope, and to be attended by it down all the dusty ways of East and West hereafter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHINA IN TRANSITION

REASONS FOR CHINA'S WEAKNESS

BY GEORGE KENNAN

Special Correspondent of The Outlook in the Far East

AMONG the first things that impress the observant traveler in China are the poverty of the people and the weakness of the Government. In an Empire which comprises more than five million square miles of fertile and productive land; which contains three or four hundred million thrifty, temperate, hard-working people; and which has inherited an ancient and in some respects complex and highly developed civilization, one would naturally expect to find prosperity, wealth, and almost irresistible national power; but what one does find is a state of poverty which from the Western point of view seems to be only one remove from starvation, and a national weakness which is so great as to be absolutely pitiful. The common people—or an overwhelming majority of them—live upon earnings which would hardly keep American workmen in coffee and tobacco, while their Government is so feeble and incapable that it cannot command the respect of its neighbors, does not dare to resent or resist injustice, is compelled to tolerate foreign interference in its purely domestic affairs, and is wholly unable to defend its territory against the aggressive, land-grabbing nations of the West. With a population equal to that of all Europe, and a soil almost as rich and productive as that of the United States, China has a smaller national revenue than the Netherlands and is far less capable of self-defense than Turkey. Before we can forecast the future of such a country, form a judgment as to its power of self-regeneration, or estimate rightly its attempts at reform, we must understand the evils to be remedied and the reasons for their existence. How did China come to be in her present condition, and what causes have brought about the poverty and weakness from which she is now suffering? When we can answer these questions correctly, we may be able to form a trustworthy judgment as to the suitability and adequacy of the reform measures which she is now taking, and to forecast in a conjectural way their probable result. I purpose in this article to point out what seem to me the principal causes of China's poverty and weakness, and then, in a later paper, I shall try to describe the methods of remedy and reform that Chinese rulers are adopting, and shall consider their probable efficacy and value.

1. The weakness of China as a State is due, first of all, to her lack of national unity and solidarity. She is generally and popularly supposed to be a homogeneous Empire, with a single despotic head and a strongly centralized form of bureaucratic administration; but she is in reality a weak aggregation of semi-independent principalities, each of which governs itself and merely pays annual tribute to the nominally supreme ruler at Peking. The Emperor, it is true, appoints the viceroys and governors of the eighteen Chinese provinces and is supposed to direct and control them; but, as a matter of fact, he allows them so much discretionary power that they not only rule their respective dominions with the authority of semi-independent sovereigns, but often decide questions which affect the welfare of the nation as a whole, and which ought to be decided by the Emperor himself. An interesting illustration of this is furnished by the attitude of the southern and central viceroys during the Boxer outbreak of 1900. It was clearly their duty to go to the aid of the Emperor and assist him in preserving order and defending the capital; but instead of doing this

Copyright, 1906, by the Outlook Company

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

they assumed the power and authority of independent sovereigns and entered into what was virtually a treaty with the foreign consuls at Shanghai. By the terms of this treaty, which is historically known as the "Yangtse compact," they bound themselves to remain at their posts and preserve order in their respective provinces regardless of the plight of the Imperial Government. As Mr. Jernigan (our late Consul-General at Shanghai) justly remarks, "The fact that a viceroy could assume an obligation of such a sovereign character and carry it out only proves the weakness of the central power when it does not accord with the interest of a viceroy to recognize it."

The Chinese, as a people, seem to have no clear conception of the value of solidarity and political unity. Every one of the eighteen provinces organizes, equips, and controls its own army; every one has its own financial system and makes up its own budget; and almost every one coins its own money. In theory they are all subject to Imperial supervision and control; but in practice each of them is an independent administrative unit and has its own military, fiscal, penal, judicial, and educational machinery. It may readily be seen that such a system of government must tend to encourage localization, prevent the development of a truly national spirit, and obstruct every attempt of rulers and people to co-operate, broadly and effectively, in the attainment of Imperial ends. Take, for example, the working of this system in the field of military affairs. Every province has its own army, and every army has its own methods of organization and drill and its own distinctive equipment; so that one provincial force cannot possibly combine or co-operate with another for the accomplishment of a national purpose. How can an empire have any offensive or defensive power when eighteen different viceroys, with the assistance of eighteen Tartar generals, drill and equip eighteen separate armies in eighteen different ways? Lord Beresford says that in traveling through China and inspecting the troops of the provincial authorities he counted no less than fourteen different types of military rifle.

For another and an equally instructive example of harmful decentralization take the matter of coinage. Half a dozen viceroys, in different parts of the Empire, are now busily engaged in making money (*in two meanings of the words*) by minting ten and twenty cash pieces of copper. As the bullion value of these coins is much less than their face value, the manufacture of them is a profitable industry, and every viceroy is striving to get into circulation in his own province as many of his own cash as possible, and at the same time to keep out all competing coins of similar kinds and denominations made by the viceroys of other provinces. In this inter-provincial struggle for illegitimate profit no attention whatever is paid to the currency requirements or absorbing capacity of the people who use the cash, and the over-production of irredeemable token money soon leads to depreciation. Bankers, money-changers, and speculators then try to carry these copper cash from a province where the depreciation is great to another province where the depreciation is less; and the viceroy of the latter, in order to protect the output of his own mint, arbitrarily stops the importation of them. Within the last four months the province of Shantung has boycotted the copper money of Kiangsi; Viceroy Chou-Fu, of Nanking, has addressed a strong financial remonstrance to Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung, at Wuchang, protesting against the latter's flooding the country with irredeemable copper coins; and Viceroy Yuan-Shi-Kai, at Tientsin, has prohibited the importation of ten-cash pieces into Chili from any other province whatever. The fifteen provincial mints, meanwhile, are turning out, or preparing to turn out, token money at the rate of 1,745,000,000 pieces per annum, and the copper cash, which are the currency of the people, are depreciating in value so rapidly, as a result of over-production, that in a year or two the taxes and living expenses of a peasant family, computed in taels, will be nearly doubled. How can any country hope to attain a position of financial strength when it allows the necessities and greed of local officials to override in this way every consideration of sound national policy?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

2. Another reason for the poverty and weakness of China is the almost universal prevalence of official dishonesty. A central government, in order to be prosperous and strong, must have sufficient revenue to maintain a large army and an efficient navy, to promote popular education, and to carry on public enterprises and works; but it cannot possibly get money enough for these purposes if it allows its servants to steal four-fifths of the taxes. The Imperial Government of China long ago permitted, and still continues to tolerate, a system which makes it absolutely necessary for its employees to steal in order to live. When an official, of any grade, receives a salary which will not cover more than one-quarter of his legitimate office expenses, he must, necessarily, either resign or steal. As a matter of choice, he usually adopts the latter alternative, and quiets his conscience with the reflection that if the Government had not expected him to steal, it would have attached to his office a salary large enough at least to pay for clerical assistance and stationery. Take, by way of illustration, the case of a viceroy. According to Mr. Holcombe, our late Secretary of Legation at Peking, the necessary official expenses of a Chinese viceroy—not including remuneration for his services—are at least $50,000 a year, while his salary and legitimate allowances amount, in the aggregate, to only about $6,000. What, under such conditions, is he to do? If he be a fairly honest man, he probably makes a liberal estimate of his expenses and the value of his personal services, takes the necessary amount out of the provincial treasury by some indirect method of "squeezing," and forwards to the Imperial Government at Peking all that may happen to be left. If, on the other hand, he be a consciously dishonest man—as most Chinese officials are—he bribes his superiors, or sends them a sum which he thinks will be satisfactory, and "squeezes" all the rest. The latter method, of course, is the usual one, and it is practiced not only by the viceroys, but by most of the eighteen governors, seventy-five intendants of circuits, one hundred and eighty departmental prefects, thirteen hundred district magistrates, and thousands of treasurers, tax-collectors, salt-examiners, village chiefs, yamen-runners,[1] and petty officials of all sorts. The stream of money collected from the people in taxes diminishes steadily in volume as it flows toward the throne; and when it finally empties into the Imperial treasury at Peking, it has dwindled from a river of perhaps $300,000,000 to a comparatively small brook of $50,000,000. All the rest has been diverted by irrigating canals of official peculation and has been used for the refreshment of private fields. The money thus diverted is not boldly and openly embezzled—it is taken indirectly by what is universally known in China as a "squeeze." A yamen-runner, for example, goes to a peasant farmer owning four acres of taxable land, and offers to certify, officially, that the farm contains only three acres, provided the owner will make him—the yamen-runner—a present equal to the tax on half an acre. As the tax on three acres, plus the tax on half an acre, amounts, in the aggregate, to a tax on only seven-eighths of the land, the farmer pays the "squeeze" to the yamen-runner for the sake of saving half the tax on the acre not reported. The yamen-runner then divides the "squeeze" with the tax-collector, and the transaction is completed. The farmer has saved the tax on half an acre, the two officials concerned have pocketed the tax on another half-acre, and the Government has lost the tax on a whole acre. The amount in a single case is insignificant; but inasmuch as there are millions of such transactions, the loss of the Government in the aggregate is very great.

To take another class of cases: The land tax in China, although collected in copper cash, is assessed in silver taels, and a dishonest governor or district magistrate can always get a "squeeze" out of the rate of exchange. If he collects taxes from the farmers in cash at the rate of 2,400 to 1, and remits these same taxes to his superiors in taels at the rate of 1 to 1,200, he is able to pocket

[1] Yamen-runners are petty officials attached to government offices of all grades. They serve as messengers or constables, and are generally detailed for the outdoor work of the bureaus or offices with which they are connected.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as much as he turns in, and he often does even better than this. In the province of Shangtung, a few years ago, the officials collected taxes in cash at the rate of 5,600 to the tael, when the rate of exchange was really only 1,500 cash to the tael. Such "squeezes" as this would hardly be possible if China had a stable currency, but in the present chaotic state of her monetary system the ratio of value between cash and taels is continually varying, and an ignorant farmer, whose taxes have been assessed in taels, may not know what sum he ought to pay in the copper cash which are the only currency he has. But even if he does know, he generally submits to the "squeeze," because, unless the demand is outrageously extortionate, it is safer to pay than to resist. In cases of this kind it would be just as easy, of course, for the dishonest official to rob the peasant farmer directly by doubling up his taxes without any reference to cash and taels; but such is not the Chinese method. Taking money without a pretext is stealing; but taking money with a pretext is merely a "squeeze." A theft is more or less disgraceful; but in a "squeeze" the robber "saves his face."

As the accounts of Government officials in China are never audited or published, there is no possible way of ascertaining the difference between the amounts collected from the people and the amounts turned into the various treasuries; but there can be no doubt whatever that a sum equivalent to at least three-fourths of the revenue of the Empire is annually "squeezed." Offices are continually bought, and the high prices paid for them show that they afford extraordinary opportunities for personal enrichment. The salary of the taotai, or intendant, of the Shanghai circuit is only 3,000 taels per annum, and yet it is reported that 100,000 taels have been paid for three years' tenure of the taotai's place. A prominent member of the Shanghai Municipal Council told me, a few weeks ago, that the Chinese judge of the Shanghai Mixed Court, who was dismissed last year, went into retirement with a fortune of $1,750,000 gold, which he had made, in his judicial capacity, out of "squeezes." The sale of public offices as a means of obtaining revenue is openly authorized by the Government, and no longer ago than last November, Chao-Erh-Shun, the Viceroy of Mukden, received permission from the throne to raise funds by the sale of positions and official ranks in the province of Fengtien.

That the policy of the Government in selling offices and permitting "squeezes" is absolutely suicidal there can be, I think, no question. Sir Robert Hart, the veteran chief of the Chinese Customs, told me when I was in Peking that the present land tax alone, if honestly collected and turned into the Imperial treasury, would suffice to pay generous and even extravagant salaries to the whole body of civil service employees; would maintain an army and a navy in a state of real efficiency; would provide for public education and public works on a liberal scale; and would then leave a large surplus for extraordinary improvements and miscellaneous betterments. He thought that this tax alone ought to produce 400,000,000 taels per annum, which is nearly five times the revenue that the Empire now derives from all sources. He had made an effort, he said, to induce the Government to try, in a single province, the experiment of paying adequate salaries and punishing severely every official who accepted a bribe or resorted to a "squeeze;" but he had met with no encouragement. During my stay in Peking, Baron Komura, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, came there, at the head of a special embassy, for the purpose of negotiating a new treaty. It is reported that when some of the high Chinese officials asked him one day what he thought they should do to be saved, he replied, briefly: "Enforce honesty in your administration and straighten out your finances."

3. A third reason for the poverty and weakness of China is a moral deficiency which may be imperfectly described as a lack of civic virtue. The government of the Empire is far more liberal and democratic than that of Russia, and the people generally are cheerful, patient, temperate, and wonderfully industrious; but neither in the Government nor among the people can one find the characteris-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tics which have given power and distinction to the Japanese—viz., courage, patriotism, civic pride, loyalty, and great capacity for self-sacrifice. The average Chinese is industrious and easily governed, and to that extent he is a good citizen; but all the strings of his character are stretched over the bridge of self, and in office or out of office he would never think of sacrificing his personal interests for the sake of the public good. He spends half a lifetime in the study of the Chinese classics, with a view to qualifying himself for a Government position; but his ambition as a public man is not to advance the interests of his country, nor even to gain personal glory and distinction, but mainly, if not solely, to get his hands elbow-deep into the public purse. The Chinese official may never have heard the saying, once widely quoted and commented upon in the United States—"The public be damned!"—but he does not fail to act in accordance with the spirit of it. If, at the end of his official term, he has succeeded in amassing a fortune at the public expense, he regards his career as eminently successful and satisfactory.

A little more than thirty years ago the distinguished Japanese patriot Saigo conceived a plan for the conquest of Korea, and in order to provide his Government with a reasonable excuse for declaring war, he proposed to sacrifice himself by going to Seoul as an Ambassador and allowing the hostile Koreans to put him to death. In a letter to Count Itagaki, asking the latter to get the Emperor's permission, Saigo wrote as follows:

> If you are going to resolve on the despatch of an armed force in advance of an Ambassador, I have some doubts as to the advisability of such a course, for the Koreans will be sure to protest and demand the withdrawal of our troops, and non-compliance with this means the opening of hostilities. In that case the responsibility of taking the aggressive rests with us, which is contrary to the views we have entertained from the outset. Would it not be the wisest measure for us, therefore, to let an Ambassador Extraordinary precede any armed force? Should the Koreans offer us violence—as they are sure to do—that is certainly a reasonable pretext for war. . . . I repeat that it will be far better for us that the sending of an envoy should precede any other action, and inasmuch as the Koreans will be sure to put him to a violent death, I ardently request you to use your best influence to obtain the appointment for me. Although I cannot prove myself to be as efficient an ambassador as Mr. Soyejima, yet I think I may be able to accomplish the easy task of sacrificing my life. Setting aside all ceremony, I beg you to do all you can for me.
>
> With profound respect,
>
> SAIGO.[1]

If there be a viceroy, a governor, or a mandarin in all China who is capable of writing such a letter as this and of sacrificing himself for his country in the manner proposed by Saigo, he has not yet come to the front. Japan, at the beginning of her wonderful era of transformation, had scores of such men—if not hundreds—and to them she is mainly indebted for her present greatness. China may yet bring forth such characters, but she has produced none thus far, and to the lack of them her present condition is largely due. As the Secretary of one of the foreign legations said to me in Peking, "What the Chinese need is not a change in their governmental institutions, but a change in their moral character."

4. One of the worst of the evils from which China now suffers is the lack of uniformity in her standards of value. Her finances are in an absolutely chaotic condition, on account of the instability of her currency and the constantly changing ratio between one kind of money and another. The coin in common use among the people is the copper cash, but the standard of value in all large mercantile transactions, as well as in the Government service, is the silver ounce, or tael. If there were only one tael, and if that tael bore some fixed and definite relation to the copper cash, the state of things would be no worse than it is in silver-standard countries generally; but there are more than seventy local varieties of tael, each differing slightly from every other; and the values of these taels, expressed in terms of cash, vary not only from day to day in time, but from district to district in space. In one village the tael exchanges for a thousand-cash string and a half, while in another village eight hundred cash make,

[1] Private letters from Saigo to Count Itagaki, made public by the latter in February, 1906. (G. K.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nominally, a thousand-cash string, and a tael can be had for a string and a quarter. But the tael is not the only silver coin in circulation. The Chinese make or import four or five different silver dollars, and each of these has an uncertain value, in taels or cash, which also fluctuates widely in accordance with varying conditions of time and space. There is no uniformity even among the cash. A ten-cash piece issued by one provincial mint is not equal in value to a piece of like denomination issued by another mint, and neither of them will buy ten one-cash pieces separately. In Ningpo, for example, a local ten-cash coin exchanges for nine separate one-cash pieces, while in Tsingkiangpu a ten-cash coin will buy only seven separate cash. Then there are the paper notes of private Chinese banks and private foreign banks, which add still another complication because they are discounted at rates which vary directly with the distance from the place of issue. A Tientsin bank note may pass at par in Peking, but it will be taken only at a discount of five per cent. in Shanghai, and perhaps ten per cent. in Canton or Hankow. The same railroad company will sometimes accept a bank note at par in one of its ticket offices and cut it five per cent. in another. In my own experience, bills of the Russo-Chinese Bank were taken at par by the railroad ticket agent at Peking, while they were refused altogether by the ticket agent of the same railroad at Paotingfu, only a hundred miles away.

If a man should make a long journey through the Chinese Empire and come back with his pockets full of taels, dollars, bank notes, and copper cash, received at different times and in different places as change, it would take him at least a whole day to figure out what he had left and reduce it to the gold standard; and as for making an itemized expense account of his trip, it would be absolutely impossible. An expert Chinese mathematician, with an abacus and a whole sheaf of exchange quotations, couldn't do it in less than a week!

It is hardly necessary to say that this chaotic monetary system hampers trade, facilitates "squeezing," gives uncertainty to all financial transactions, and gradually impoverishes the peasants, who have neither knowledge enough nor capital enough to take advantage of favorable fluctuations in the money market. They are completely at the mercy of people who know more, or have more, and their taxes and living expenses may be doubled in a single year by the operations of one provincial mint which is being run by the viceroy "for what there is in it."

5. A fifth reason for the weakness of China is lack of fighting ability. Although we in the West have a Hague Tribunal and innumerable peace associations, and although our civilization is nominally Christian, we do not hesitate, in the furtherance of our commercial interests, to push to the wall any nation which happens to be too weak to resist. The Chinese have never been a fighting race, and have never tried to cultivate the combative spirit; and their lack of defensive power has compelled them to submit to countless indignities and humiliations, and in less than a century has cost them Hongkong, Macao, Saigon, Vladivostok, Weihaiwei, Kiaochow, a large part of the Liaotung peninsula, and the whole of Korea. These calamitous results of military weakness have been due not so much to pusillanimity on the part of Chinese soldiers and sailors as to the general attitude taken by the ruling class toward the army and navy, and the treatment of army and navy officers by the civilian branch of the Government. The military profession in China has hardly been regarded as respectable, and military officers have always taken rank far below employees of the civil service, both in the provinces and in the departments. Up to last year a civil service official of the fifth grade might have an army officer of the same grade flogged publicly with a bamboo rod, and a viceroy might order the flogging even of a general or an admiral. Civil service employees could not be subjected to corporal punishment until after they had been reported to the throne and cashiered; but an army or navy officer, unless he held civil as well as military rank, might be whipped and disgraced by almost anybody. No self-respecting Chinese, of course, would go

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

into a profession where he was sure to be regarded with more or less contempt, and where he might be subjected to such humiliating treatment. This reason alone would be enough to account for the weakness of the Chinese army; but to this cause must be added absolute ignorance of modern military science, an inadequate supply of modern weapons, complete lack of uniformity in organization, drill, and equipment, and a complicated system of fraud and theft in the military service, which, as Mr. Holcombe says, "almost surpasses belief."

After the battle of Pingyang in the Chinese-Japanese war, a number of wounded Chinese soldiers were taken to a Japanese hospital, where one of them was questioned by a foreigner as follows:

"How does it happen that the sons of the gods are wounded in their after parts only? It looks as though they had run away from the barbarians."

"We advanced all right," replied the Chinaman, "and according to military rules. Then we put on fierce faces, like Che-Kal-Yang the God of War, certain that the Wojen" (dwarfs) "would run—as they should have done if they had not been hopeless savages and unacquainted with Chinese characters. We rushed on them breathing fire, but they moved not. Then our general shouted 'Victory!' for we had paralyzed them with our boldness. But suddenly a long row of guns raised like an arm, and, immortal gods! such a dastardly way to fight I never saw! I know not why we were wounded in the back."[3]

Even after their defeat by Japan the Chinese took no effective steps to reform or improve their military service. When Marquis Ito visited China nine years ago, he strongly advised the high Chinese officials whom he met to establish a military academy in every province for the training of officers, and to put all these schools under the direction and control of foreign instructors. "With well-trained officers," he said, "you can create a modern army; but without them it is impossible." The Chinese listened courteously to this advice, but took no action; and now, when Germany bullies them, Great Britain domineers over them, America sells them out to Belgium, and foreigners of all nationalities invade their territory for the purpose of exploiting their resources, their only weapon of self-defense is a mob of frenzied rioters.

JOHN BURNS, LABOR MINISTER

BY ENOCH KNIGHT

TWO years ago, after a study at first hand of several figures in British politics, I wrote of John Burns: "He is, to my mind, better worth knowing than any other man in England." I had watched him with an interest amounting to astonishment during the bitter aftermath of the Boer War, when Chamberlain was breaking away from old ties, when the Nonconformists were holding their meetings everywhere, in the churches, in the street, and by the hundreds of thousands in Hyde Park, and when the licensing question was also nearing its crisis and was about to become another portent of the great political storm that was sweeping over England in the early summer of 1903.

I had supposed Burns to be a man of large build, rough and uncouth if not brutal in manner, as well as unlettered. Nothing could be further from the facts. Small, of gentle mien, simple as to dress, alert to catch every breath of knowledge from the world about him, and devoting his days and nights to study, this man, gray at forty-five, appealed to me as did no other man upon the crowded floor of the Commons.

Soon after making a slight acquaintance, he invited me to spend a day at his house in Battersea, across the river from Chelsea, where he had lived as a boy with a mother who could barely keep the two alive, and who felt herself rich when at last the boy found work

[3] "Korean Sketches," by the Rev. James S. Gale.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that paid the munificent wage of three shillings a week.

It is an old story how he persevered until he learned the trade of a machinist, with a journeyman's pay, and how at length he made a home in the neighborhood, and how he became a member of the London Council, and almost at once a member of Parliament, and how he has continuously held both these offices unchallenged and unquestioned by his supporters for going on fifteen years. And when I sat for a day in his workroom, which is the whole second floor of his narrow little house, and saw the books and pamphlets relating to every phase of social and economic questions, and how, as if by instinct, he could turn to chapter and verse to prove his word, I felt more than ever that he is best worth knowing of the public men of England, if one would go to the bottom of her vital interests.

One feels that the foundations of this man's life were sure. As if he realized that he was to meet hardships and danger, he early began to inure himself to bear them. With a boy's worship of the hero of his choice, young Burns studied and followed the rigorous training of Charles XII. of Sweden to endure cold and fatigue, and never was a more devout disciple. He never wasted, but conserved, every atom of his native strength. Avoiding all forms of dissipation, he preached, and still preaches everywhere, against the crime and waste of drink. While claiming that British workingmen are improving their estate, he pointed me to statistics showing the misery still existing in "the little boxes with slate lids," as he calls the tiny houses of even the better class of laborers, with families struggling to maintain life on "a fluctuating pound a week," as he put it. Burns's appeals are made for total abstinence, "but this must be supplemented by local or legislative action." His knowledge of the condition of the poor is simply marvelous. Even as I write, an election paragraph tells how he met Mr. Chamberlain's reckless assertion that a million workmen are inmates of charity institutions, etc., by proving from the records that there are just 213,000, and that many of these are temporary patients in the hospitals. This is set down simply to show his equipment for any discussion of the labor question.

And right here, too, is another notable thing. John Burns, while he champions the "laborite" movement, is exacting in his demands for obedience to the laws. Though twice arrested, and once held, as a disturber of the peace, many of the best men in London came forward to urge and to prove that personally he sought peace, and should not be held for violence that he could not avert.

How he was really regarded by Scotland Yard in the great dock strike is best shown by Burns's own account of that episode. Seven thousand starving men, on their march to Trafalgar Square, were stopped at the river by the Chief of Police, who barred their way. After much parleying, Burns was sent for. He had always urged that workingmen had as much right as any other bodies of men to march in London streets, and that any violence must be deemed an incident and not a purpose. On this occasion, though not the promoter of the demonstration, every one turned to him for counsel.

"I went," said he, "to the Chief of Police, and asked that the men be allowed to march into the city. He refused. I asked him on what ground. He said there might be violence. I told him the men were there, and had a right to march, and violence would more likely come of refusal than of consent. 'I don't know these men,' said the Chief, 'but I know you; and if you will put yourself in command of them, I will consent, for I can trust you.' I asked time to confer with the men, and passed down the line telling them how useless it would be to attempt to oppose the Chief, who could assemble a force of fifteen thousand policemen in an hour, but told them I would lead them if they would keep faith. So, putting myself at their head, we marched to Trafalgar Square, where scores of the weaker ones fainted from fatigue and hunger. Not a few of that great throng had been without food a day or more. One poor fellow begged the remaining portion of an apple which a bystander was eating, and afterwards

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

said this was all he had eaten for more than twenty-four hours."

The above is the substance of Burns's account of the greatest and the last demonstration in the famous dockyard strike. It made a tremendous impression upon London, even accustomed as the great city is to the sight of hungry men. Signs of sympathy soon appeared everywhere, with offers of help, and Burns was the hero now, upon the very spot where he had been twice arrested for espousing the workingman's cause. A saloon-keeper offered him a hundred pounds for the straw hat he wore that day, but Burns's only answer was his offer to give it to him if he would stop selling whisky. The old hat, costing a shilling at its best, along with the bludgeon with which he defended himself and wife and child from the mob angered by a speech against the Boer War, is a cherished souvenir of those rough years. The windows were broken in his little house on Lavender Hill, and for two nights he stood in the narrow doorway and faced that most unreasoning of all human gatherings, a London mob. That in two years he was stronger than ever with his constituents is only to recognize another by-product of mob spleen. How courageous was the stand Burns took against the whole South African policy is known of all men; and the "Orientalized Imperialism," whose advocates he challenged at every turn long ago, has lost both charm and character with a great body of the British common people.

The career of this man demands more than a brief moment's curious interest. It is worth study, and it will be a great pity if the labored efforts of certain London journals to discredit him as the new head of the Local Government Boards succeed. No other man in England knows the case of the people as well as he, and not another heart has been so often melted at sight of "that numberless, starving army at all the gates of life" that swarms in the great capital. Every case, and every table, and every inch of wall space in John Burns's little two-room workshop is burdened with books relating to the problems of human life—the life of the masses who bear the heat and the burden of the day. Any one of these books is at his fingers' ends when wanted, and its facts are on his tongue's end when called for. Mr. Blaine once said to me, "I thank the Lord that the things which I happen to know, I know anywhere, any minute," which was the grand secret of his marvelous skill in controversy. I felt this to be equally true of Burns. His mind is not an attic littered with odds and ends, useful mainly for rainy-day reverie and reminiscence, but a well-ordered storehouse filled with seasoned dimension stuff, fit and ready for instant construction.

Nor is there a sign of demagogy about the man; and one feels assured that an honest as well as a mighty purpose is behind this equipment. He never caters to the passion or the prejudice of the moment to win favors or votes. When he speaks, he speaks the policy and doctrine of his life-work. He bids the workingmen remember that reform must begin with themselves, and that "the drinker and the skulker have no place in saving them from the condition

> "Where home is a hovel and dull we grovel,
> forgetting the world is fair."

He says he has little faith in "the pauperizing palliatives" which the superficial slum worker relies on. Here is a sentence from a recent address of this preacher of righteousness:

> The curse of the working class is the fewness of their wants, the poverty of their ambitions, overloading of a few sensuous tastes, and the absence of a varied set of elevated and healthy desires.

But John Burns is more than a worker in this special field. He is proud of England, as well as of his beloved London—of which he declares it is on the whole the best-governed great city in the world—and his grasp of general affairs is firm and sure. When the criticism of the personnel of the army was at its height in 1904, he spent a week with the men in camp, and bivouac, and on long forced marches to determine for himself the question of their endurance. It was done without a flourish or newspaper mention, and just as is the manner of this man of iron frame and purpose.

I am not a hero-worshiper, nor would

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I attempt to make fine comparisons here. But I have spent much time in trying to get at the meaning of British politics these late troubled times, and I feel sure that John Burns has made himself a force whose influence is not even yet fully measured. It is not that he has risen from obscurity and been a leader these many years in Parliament, and the best-known home and world worker in behalf of the poor; but he has never essayed a gait that for a moment has carried him off his feet. He settled the dock strike because he saw deeper than his fellow-men. A gang of bosses had got control of the stevedore business, and had forced men to do this fastest and hardest work in all the world at starvation wages. The judgment and conscience of merchants and ship-owners had been stifled or overridden by the cruel taskmasters who were in control of the business. Burns appealed to this judgment and conscience, and he showed London these victims of wrong, many of whom went daily to their slavish task half famished. The case needed this object-lesson, and very soon a settlement was made upon a new bond of faith, which has never been broken; nor has the peace ever been broken by the thousands whose pitiful plight shocked even the dulled sense of a British public. Who else in all England has done such a work as this?

And yet it is only one example of his devoutness and sagacity. It will be remembered that Burns has been in the United States several times, but it was made plain to me that he was not an advocate of the methods of labor reform he found, and he plainly indicated a fear that the worst of our social troubles are yet to come. And I have to confess that, though I am not a stranger to social and economic study, he put me to shame at some points of our several talks by the keenness of his insight into our condition and the absolute accuracy of his knowledge of our case. Above all was I impressed with his impatience with those who rely on party aid and political promises. I observe that his recent election address was condemned by some London journals for its criticism of government. This was not his manner in the interviews accorded to me. All extreme views of Socialism were sharply deprecated, and his distrust of all sorts of propagandists was openly expressed. But John Burns as a prophet is as interesting as John Burns as a worker. I asked him, at our first meeting, what Mr. Chamberlain's prospects were. He went on to express his belief that Mr. Chamberlain was too "smart" to be trusted by the people, and that he broke faith even with his fellows of the Cabinet by keeping from them the secret of his proposed resignation and springing it as a sensation by a stump speech at Birmingham. "Joe will be snowed under," were his words in the summer of 1904. Reminded of this prediction towards the last of the Balfour Ministry, he said, "And I want to tell you now that 'Joe' will not only be snowed under, as I predicted before, but he is a spent force in British politics." Whether this latter prediction is likely to prove true or not is another story.

WORK-DAY PRAYERS

BY CHARLOTTE PORTER

God of Love, God of Work! Touch me with fire!
For the dross within me, fill me with ire!—
So with pure passion I cleave to my Star,
Speed my work, daily, toward the mark—far!

God of Love, God of Work! Breathe in me—air!
Blue and breeze-swept spaces brighten my care!—
So each swirl of effort leave my hand calm,
So each heart meeting mine only feel—balm!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ENGLAND'S STRIDE TOWARDS DEMOCRACY

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

A COUNTRY may be democratic in form without being democratic in fact. England has always more or less been such a country. That is to say, its political institutions and the logic of its political arrangements have always been somewhat in advance of its social instincts. In the United States it is just the other way about. America is far more of a democracy socially than politically. In Great Britain, on the other hand, we have the curious anomaly of a nation essentially aristocratic in its composition and penetrated with the spirit of caste, yet governing itself in accordance with the prescriptions of an extreme Radicalism—a Radicalism which Americans, who are the only genuine Tories left to the world of modern politics, would decisively reject. At bottom, therefore, England and the United States are approaching an almost identical problem from different standpoints. Both countries, as I see the matter, are engaged in an effort to bring their social and political theories into harmony, the difference being that in England the leeway which we have to make up is mainly social, while in America it is mainly political. It is from this point of view that the presence in the British House of Commons of fifty-odd Labor members seems to me to derive its chief significance. In other words, I reckon their advent as of really greater moment and as carrying with it wider implications in its social than in its political possibilities. Not that the latter are by any means small or negligible. They raise, on the contrary, a whole host of fascinating speculations. Any one who thinks himself somewhat of a political prophet may find in them material enough for all his ingenuity to work upon. In these fifty Labor members we have unquestionably a new and distinct party. Thirty of them are definitely pledged to act independently of both the historic parties, and it is only a question of time before the remaining twenty (who at present regard themselves more as a wing of the Liberal party than as a distinct Labor group) join forces with their more resolute brethren. What is likely to be the effect on the party system, as a whole, of the rise of this powerful, able, and disciplined group, holding itself aloof, except for purposes of temporary co-operation, from Liberals and Conservatives alike, and playing the familiar Nationalist game of complete independence tempered by occasional and purely tactical alliances? Does it mean that our politics in England are slipping down the Continental incline? Will the British Cabinets of the future be like the Italian and to some extent the French Cabinets of to-day—less a homogeneous entity than a mosaic of sections, interests, and factions with representatives from nearly every quarter of the Chamber? What, again, is likely to be the influence of Labor on Liberalism? Is England about to witness the beginnings of that movement which on the Continent of Europe has nearly everywhere superseded the old school of Liberalism by a new and militant Socialism, and shows signs of splitting up country after country into a party of the Haves and a party of the Have Nots? Or will Liberalism once more display what we fondly think to be the supreme genius of the English people for politics by altering its focus in time and by taking the lead instead of being dragged in the wake of the novel and incalculable forces that have burst into political life? And, apart from these remoter speculations, there is the significance of the new Labor party in relation to the problems of the immediate present to be considered—its influence, for example, upon trade unionism, upon the House of Lords question, upon the personnel and procedure of the House

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of Commons, upon education, upon the conditions of public employment and public contracts, upon the aims and spirit of municipal socialism, upon the legal responsibilities of strikes, upon the unemployed problem, and upon the attitude of the working classes towards the army, the navy, and the Empire.

These are all questions of indisputable moment, and with some obvious claims to consideration. Nevertheless, as I began by saying, the social aspects of the new Labor party seem to me to have an importance equal to, if not greater than, its political aspects. I am disposed to see in it the first signs that England is at last and really becoming democratic. One of the mitigations of the British system hitherto has been the prejudice of the working classes in favor of Parliamentary representatives who are "gentlemen." That prejudice hardly explains why the middle and upper classes have not been swamped by the vote of the working classes; why the dominant ideals of the country have been those of the wealthy and cautious bourgeoisie; why social reform has somewhat lagged; and why, except in insignificant numbers, Labor has returned to Parliament no members of its own, and has shown until now next to no consciousness that seven-tenths of the voting strength of the country lay in its hands. Nearly all the reasons for these developments—not one of which was anticipated by either the opponents or the advocates of universal suffrage—may be summed up in the paradox that we in England are a democracy but not a democratic nation. We are a democracy presided over by a monarchy and ruled by an oligarchy. The House of Lords is patently and deliberately oligarchical. The six hundred and seventy members of the House of Commons are mostly rich men. It has often been said that there is no place where a poor man feels so out of it as in the House of Commons. I doubt whether any legislature in the world can show so large a proportion of wealthy members as the British Parliament. As a nation we are suspicious of the poor man in politics. That is undoubtedly one of the reasons why the Irish demand for Home Rule has not yet found favor with the English electorate. The sort of candidate that the average Englishman of whatever grade in society likes to vote for must first of all, as I said, be a "gentleman." That is to say, if he has money and is ready to spend it; if he has position, social or commercial; if he has received the imprimatur of one of the great schools like Eton or Rugby and of Oxford or Cambridge; if he is known as a generous employer of labor, or as the relative of a Peer, or as an energetic sportsman—then there is no constituency in the land that will not be glad to get him as its representative.

The ordinary American has a good many political convictions. The one that most pleases me is that his next-door neighbor is only a little less qualified than himself to govern the nation. It pleases me from its very oppositeness to our English theories. The candidate that most appeals to the English "man in the street" is a member not of his own but of a higher social class. Corduroy is attracted by tweed, tweed by broadcloth, and broadcloth by ermine. One result of this is that it is practically only the men of means and established position, the men of birth and the men of leisure, who get into Parliament. And getting into Parliament is an easy task compared with getting into the Cabinet. It is an all but invariable rule that a Minister should belong to the "governing class"—that is to say, that he should be a member of the Peerage and its offshoots among the great landowners and county gentlemen, or else one of the comparatively limited number of wealthy persons of mercantile, manufacturing, and professional activities who are admitted into society. It is very little of an exaggeration to say that the governing center of the British Empire is the West End of London. To reach Cabinet rank in England you must have been accepted and indorsed by Mayfair. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule. Outsiders of superlative proficiency in the arts of political success, like Disraeli and Mr. Chamberlain, have occasionally forced themselves, in spite of the bitterest opposition, upon both society and the Cabinet. But it remains the fact that you will scarcely ever find

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in England a poor man in a high political position without influential connections and first-rate social backing. I doubt whether it would be possible to give a single instance of an English Premier who had not passed most of his life in the innermost recesses of London society, who was not closely connected by ties of marriage or birth or of long and intimate association with the most exclusive sets in the capital, and who did not instinctively turn to men of his own social standing in forming a Cabinet. That has always been our English way of doing things, and it is not by any means a bad one. It puts men of good breeding, upright character, fair capacity, and a certain impressive stateliness in charge of affairs; it provides a class that is pretty well equipped for public business; and while it encourages favoritism, it discourages corruption. But it is essentially oligarchical. It takes a good deal of the seriousness out of public life; it reduces politics to an "affair of friends;" and it makes administration and legislation appear a game for wealthy amateurs and a field for the display of the smaller social arts. There are always four or five men in every British Cabinet for whose presence there is not the smallest justification except that they were born in the purple or near it, have always looked upon office as a birthright, and simply decline to be got rid of.

This sort of thing, and all that it stands for, would be impossible in a country that was really democratic in spirit and that had not confused its "values" and strayed from the pathway of reality. An American visiting England is at once made conscious of the profound atmospheric differences that distinguish the two peoples. He finds himself in a land saturated with flunkeyism, a land where the dignity of life is lower than in his own, a land where a man born in ordinary circumstances expects and is expected to die in ordinary circumstances, where life is one long battering at locked doors and floundering in blind alleys, where the scope of the individual's efforts is too largely traced beforehand by the accident of social position, where a man is handicapped in all cases and crushed in most by the superincumbent weight of caste privileges, "good form," and the deadening artificialities of an old society. It is not the English way for a man himself to make his own career and to be judged and rewarded simply and solely for what he is and for what he does. There, unhappily, the conventions stifle, false standards are in the ascendant, and the worship of externals and appearances has grown to be a national disease. That is why a great many Englishmen hail the new Labor party, apart altogether from its political programme, as an inspiring omen. They see in its emergence the beginnings of a true social regeneration that will be independent of the legislation which it may or may not advocate.

If I have made my point clear, it will be seen to be little less than revolutionary that some hundreds of thousands of English workingmen should have broken away from the domination of caste and adventitious influences and should have voted squarely for representatives of their own social level. Of course they have done so in a class spirit and for class ends. That was only to be expected. Still, it remains true that for English workingmen to support their social equals instead of meekly accepting their social superiors is a sign in them of a new moral health. It implies an alteration of standards that can scarcely, for the good of England, be carried too far. It means that their attention is becoming concentrated more on the things that really matter in life and less on what Burke called its "solemn plausibilities." And the men they have sent to represent them in Parliament are men not merely of their own social class but of their own stamp of character. They are direct, hard-headed men of affairs, unfettered by tradition and equally dissatisfied with both the historic parties and with the antiquated procedure of the Assembly in which they intend to make themselves felt. They go to the legislature with what is almost a new conception in English politics—they go to legislate. They do not go to make speeches for the pleasure of making speeches, or to advance purely personal or professional interests, or to use Par-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

liament as a social ladder. They go to do things; and the House of Commons at present is inclined to be a conspiracy for doing nothing. I do not really very much care what measures they propose so long as they import into the artificial atmosphere of our English politics, as I believe they will, a new earnestness, a new reality, and a new efficiency. I look to them to test the worth of men and things by standards that may, and no doubt will, offend many conventions, but that will also receive the approval of all who hate cant and shams. I look to them to restore those juster proportions that the conditions of English life and politics have tended to distort. I look to them, in short, to initiate an influence and an example that will grow at once more intensive and more extensive, that will prove the most powerful of all forces in the remaking of England, and that will eventually help the people to become as democratic in their daily life and social instincts as they long have been in their political forms and institutions.

SCHUMANN AND THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT

BY DANIEL GREGORY MASON

THE story of the life and work of Schumann forms one of the most enlightening documents in the history of romanticism in music. Were there no other romantic composers, we could almost construct the type from this one individual. His youth reveals clearly all the traits of the born romanticist: the delight in a richly sensuous tonal basis, the interest in specialized expression and in allusions to extra-musical ideas and objects, the free rein for fancy, the capricious subjectivity, the attitude of lordly indifference to tradition; and his later years show no less clearly the tendency of the sincere romanticist to subject himself to discipline in the interests of a broader and more universal ideal. He who would understand romanticism, both its glories and its shortcomings, should give his days and nights to Schumann.

In Schumann's life a happy, careless, rather unregulated boyhood, divided between dreamy introspection and high animal spirits, led naturally into a youth of eager enthusiasms and earnest but intermittent study. There was much desultory reading and piano-playing, initiation into the congenial atmosphere of such romantic authors as Hoffmann, Byron, Heine, and Jean Paul Richter, clever but impatient dalliance with poetic and musical composition. The earliest piano pieces, characteristically, were fanciful sketches of personal friends. Then came the death of Schumann's father, and the decision of the young poet's guardian that he should study law. But by 1830 Schumann had got his own way, and started off to Leipsic to become a concert pianist. A year later he managed to cripple his right hand irremediably by a mechanical device which his impatience suggested as a short cut to virtuosity. His attention was thus forcibly concentrated on composing, and during the decade of 1830–1840 he produced an extraordinary series of pianoforte works.

The first thing one notes about these early pieces is the liveliness of their author's fancy, his tendency to connect all his musical impressions with thoughts and interests of an extra-musical character. His Opus 1, for instance, consists of Variations on a theme the notes of which spell in musical letters the name Abegg (A-B-E-G-G), a pseudonym given by Schumann to a lady whose beauty he had admired. This entirely factitious and rather childish mode of referring from musical to extra-musical experiences seems to have had a special charm for Schumann. He wrote in the album of Gade, the Danish composer, a theme spelling "Gade, ade" ("Gade, farewell"); his opus 72 consists of six

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

organ fugues on the name B-A-C-H ;[1] and the Carnival is founded on a theme spelling A-S-C-H, in honor of a lady who lived in a town of that name.

The fanciful machinery is even more elaborate in the Davidbündlertänze, op. 6. Conceiving it as a part of his artistic duty to oppose the philistinism which pervaded music, Schumann dramatized the conflict as a struggle between the Davidsbund, or club of Davidites, and the forces of Philistia. His fancy played about this central conception until it had evolved a whole company of Davidites, individualizing each one. Several were merely single aspects of their creator's complex temperament. Florestan was the impassioned Schumann, Eusebius the dreamy and tender Schumann, Raro the philosophical mediator between the two. Others indicated friends, as Felix Meritis, Mendelssohn; and Chiarina, Clara Wieck, who afterwards became Schumann's wife. These fictitious characters were constantly used for literary purposes by Schumann in the musical journal which he edited, the "New Journal of Music;" but what specially interests us here is their use in the Davidsbündlertänze. Each dance is signed by an initial, F. or E., signifying Florestan or Eusebius. There are even "stage directions," as, at one place, "Florestan stops, his lips trembling painfully." There are two mottoes, one an old proverb and one a musical motto of Clara Wieck, with which the composition begins; and the whole ends with a "March of the Davidites against the Philistines," in which the latter are symbolized by the old German *Grossvatertanz*. The same tendency to look through music to something else is shown in other works, such as the Kreisleriana, which is descriptive of a character in one of Hoffmann's tales, the Phantasiestücke, which have such highly fanciful titles as "Soaring," "Whims," and "Why," and the Faschingsschwank, in which is hidden a political joke.

All these tricks and whimsies are significant because of the light they throw on the romantic nature of Schumann's youthful interest in music. He is at this period inveterately subjective, personal, and allusive. What he aims at is by no means an objective, impersonal beauty, such as the Greek tradition stands for in art, but rather the charming presentment of very intimate, individual feelings and sentiments. Self-revelation is the ideal; and the works it produces are necessarily rather illustrations than monuments, possessing more interest and discursive suggestion than abstract beauty. And this is not only in keeping with the romantic spirit, but a natural result of Schumann's previous musical training. He lacked the discipline, and the competent technique which discipline gives, that are requisite to the production of perfect and serene works. His youthful activities had been too miscellaneous and unorganized for the attainment of high musicianship. What he gained in versatility he lost in concentration.

There is, accordingly, a lack of sustained musical power in all this group of his compositions. The curve of his melodic flight is short and constantly renewed. There are few long, deliberate climaxes; a lack of restraint and reserve power makes itself felt. Even the sonatas, op. 11 and 22, are rather bundles of lyrical pieces, embedded as it were in a matrix of improvisation, than large coherent structures. On the other hand, all the fascinating and magical beauties of romanticism are here in generous measure. The richness and the variety of the sensuous effects are amazing. The harmony is massive, solid, and fresh. The rhythms are nervous and vigorous. The melodic phrases are short but seizing, fragments of delicious tunefulness that, once heard, cannot be forgotten. The invention is as unflagging as it is wayward, and the decoration is of an Oriental luxuriance. In a word, if there is something left to be desired in scope and control of imagination, there is such ceaseless play of fancy that our bewitched ears hardly have an opportunity to discover what they miss.

At about his thirtieth year, however, Schumann's artistic ideal underwent a gradual but radical transformation. We see him in the compositions of this time paying less and less attention to those

[1] In German there are more musical letters than in English. H is B-natural (B being B-flat), S is E-flat, etc. Several composers have written fugues on the name of Bach.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

purely personal whims and fancies that had at first dominated his imagination, and beginning to work very earnestly toward objective beauty and impersonal expression. The fictitious characters, the mottoes, the stage directions, the whole elaborate machinery of allusion to extra-musical interests, are forgotten, and the interest of the music itself becomes all in all. There had been already, among the works of his "storm and stress period," single compositions in which the dramatic interest was wholly subordinated to the musical, as, for example, the great Toccata, opus 7, the Allegro, opus 8, and the Novelettes, opus 21; but now what had been only occasional in the days when fancy and a self-involved emotional life absorbed him grew to be normal and constant, and he became for the first time a liberal and devoted artist.

Of the causes underlying this important change, the most fundamental was doubtless simply increasing maturity. Youth is naturally and innocently egotistical; the young man of sensibility loses himself in day-dreams and whimsical fancies, which have no basis in experience, and no reference to anything beyond themselves; age brings a sense of the values of real life, sobers and domesticates the passions, and enlarges the interests until they spread from the self to all humanity. In an artistic nature this general change of attitude involves a change of artistic ideal; poignancy, intensity of expression, become less valued than justice and proportion, the merely self-expressive comes to seem trivial, and whimsicalities are discarded as interfering with the serenity of a universal beauty. Schumann's change of attitude was simply an unusually striking case of what happens to every perceptive mind when experience has been sufficiently assimilated.

The story of Schumann's courtship of Clara Wieck has an important bearing on this question of the development of his character. It has been fully and vividly told by Mr. Richard Aldrich in a magazine article.[1] Suffice it to say here that the marriage was stubbornly opposed for years by Clara Wieck's father, who seems to have desired for himself all that Clara could earn as a virtuoso; that Schumann endured Wieck's unreasonable tyranny with wonderful patience, and tried all possible ways to win his consent; and that finally the lovers were obliged to take the matter to the courts, and were married against Wieck's will in 1840. It is not difficult to realize how the long devotion and unswerving loyalty, the doubt, anxiety, and suffering, and the final courageous exertion of will, involved in this courtship, must have matured the young musician who until then had been absorbed in musical dreaming and in random love affairs. When at last he was happily married, the romantic fickleness lay far behind him, and it was with clear and far-seeing eyes from that time forth that he looked upon life and music.

Another influence to the same end was the purely musical influence of Bach. As early as 1829 Schumann made a thorough study of the "Well-Tempered Clavichord," and from that day Bach became for him a main source of inspiration. In 1832 he writes in a letter: "I have taken the fugues one by one, and dissected them down to their minutest parts. The advantage of this is great, and seems to have a strengthening effect on one's whole system; for Bach was a thorough man, there is nothing sickly or stunted about him, and his works seem written for eternity." By 1845 we find Schumann literally taking the contrapuntal forms of Bach as models for his own compositions; among his chief works of that year are the Studies for Pedal Piano, the six Organ Fugues on the letters B-A-C-H, and the four Fugues for Piano, op. 72. The importance of this enthusiasm can hardly be overestimated. Of all composers Bach is the most purely and deeply musical, the most thoroughly founded on natural tonal laws, the least infected with extraneous ideals and meretricious methods. His art is quite objective and universal; he makes no concession to vulgarity or to insensibility, and his taste is as pure as his skill is impeccable. That Schumann the artist was as powerfully influenced toward health and nobility by Bach as Schumann the man was influenced toward

[1] "Music," Vol. 18.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

wide sympathy and generous ideals by an increasing experience of life, no one who studies his activity after 1840 can doubt.

His very method of working, after he married and settled down to regular conditions, is significant of the change of attitude we have been tracing. Scarcely any other composer has pursued his calling in so precise and orderly a way. One after another he took up the various media of composition, mastered each so far as he was able, and laid it aside to turn to the next. The year 1840 he gave up almost entirely to song-writing, as was natural to one who had at last found happiness after years of doubt, anxiety, and waiting. In 1841, turning to the largest forms, he wrote three symphonies, and began his single but incomparable piano concerto. In 1842, after shutting himself in his study with the quartets of Mozart and Beethoven, he came forth with the three Quartets, op. 41, the Piano Quintet, and the Piano Quartet. His first large choral work, "Paradise and the Peri," was written in 1843, and others succeeded it from time to time. It was in the midst of this systematic attack upon Parnassus that the first symptoms showed themselves of that terrible brain disease which overshadowed his later years, which marred many of the works of his last decade, and which finally killed him in 1856.

In the songs, chamber-music, and orchestral and choral compositions of the mature Schumann we find, in spite of the advance in scope and mastery they represent, essentially the same qualities that give so indefinable a charm to the youthful piano pieces. Romantic ardor, warmth, glowing enthusiasm—that is the constant character of Schumann's music. Delicate sentiment, insurgent passion, and the magical beauty that transfigures both, are found no less in the "Manfred" Overture, written in 1848, than in the "Papillons" of 1830. There is the same abounding nervous force and manly vigor. There is the same mysticism, introspection, tendency to become rapt in thoughtful meditation. There is the same richness, too, of sensuous effect—the full, sonorous harmonies, the organ chords, the shimmering veils of dissonance, the sudden vistas of new tonality. But added to all these there is in many of the later pieces a new vigor, a fuller virility, an austerer and more solid beauty, due largely to the influence of Bach. The literal imitations of Bach's manner, to be sure, are not wholly successful; the body is caught, but the spirit evaporates; and the unwonted restrictions of the style cause awkwardness and a repellent angularity. But in the more lyrical compositions the Bach influence is most happily efficacious. Free polyphony, the canon, the sequence, and the dissonance used as a harmonic rivet, give such piano pieces as the Études Symphoniques, and such larger compositions as the finale of the great Piano Quintet and the cathedral movement of the Rhenish Symphony, a strength, an emotional intensity, and an artistic dignity that pure romanticism never attains. The more we study Schumann's true masterpieces, the more we realize how worthy a student he was of the greatest of masters. It was with a legitimate pride that he said, "I daily confess to this high power, to purify and to strengthen myself through him."

On the other hand, it must be confessed that Schumann never fully mastered the lesson of Beethoven. The supreme artistic glory of the great symphonist is the result of a perfect flexibility in the phraseology, and of a complex but truly integral organization in the entire structure of an extended work. Schumann fell far short of him in both respects. The brief scope and lyrical character of his themes, and his tendency to become the slave of a rhythmical formula, too often led him to cut all his phrases on the same pattern, and to repeat a given rhythm as a wall-paper or a carpet repeats a given figure. An extreme case is the theme of his first published work, the Abegg Variations, which consists of a two-measure phrase reproduced sixteen times; Mr. Hadow points out that "in the opening movement of the quintet the first four bars contain two clauses, upon which are built the whole of the first subject and the transition; while the first two bars of the second subject contain the clause upon which the whole of the succeeding melody is constructed." And even in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the symphonies, where variety of phraseology is most to be desired, analysis will reveal, through long stretches, a break at the end of every eight measures. The weakness in respect of the larger elements of structure is equally noticeable. In many of his piano works, as, for example, the "Novelettes," the "Arabeske," the "Kreisleriana," he makes no attempt at sustained development, but adopts a mosaic type of form, in which the several parts make no pretense of interrelationship. The discursive habit of mind of which this type of form gives evidence was invincibly established by the time he turned to chamber and orchestral composition, and it made his larger works take the shape of bundles of detached pieces.

So much of adverse criticism must perhaps be conceded to the devil's advocate; but, after all, it leaves Schumann's real claim upon our interest unimpugned. He is, first and last, in symphony and quartet, as well as in song and piano piece, a romanticist. He wins us by the freshness and sincerity of his emotion, by the sensuous delight of his harmonies and rhythms, by the brief but perfect moments of beauty of which he holds the secret. The musical landscape he spreads before us is picturesque rather than sublime, but once we have felt the solicitation of its brooks and trees and meadows we shall often gladly forget for a while the wider sweep of mountain scenery in our eagerness to wander there.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST SOCIAL DESPOTISM[1]

WHEN some despot like the Sultan of Turkey gives an order which results in a massacre, we Americans are rightly horrified. When an autocrat like the sovereign of the Congo permits a system of commercial exploitation to sacrifice African lives to the spirit of gain, we Americans wish that we could do something to interfere. Our humane instincts are creditable; and they are naturally aroused when we can see in some such simple form the desire for power or wealth thus crushing any people. In the meantime, before our very eyes, there are whole classes of people in America who are as truly subject to the tyranny of death, disease, want, vice, and crime as any Armenian or Congo native to his master. It is true, our humane feelings are stirred for those whom we see suffering or destitute in our own land; the puny, sickly child we send to a hospital; the consumptive working-girl we sometimes send into the country; the unruly boy we put into a truant school; the drunken man we try to reform; but for the wrongs which such as these suffer we have no one to blame. When we hear of an Armenian massacre, our first thought is not to establish hospitals for the wounded, but to demand that the massacre cease; yet when we learn that thousands of the children of the poor die from diseases which spare the children of the well-to-do; that thousands of others live only to be crippled, defective, inefficient; that young women earning wages are left to struggle unprotected against the allied forces of hunger and vice, and appalling numbers of them are forced to succumb to the one or the other—we have no sultan or king whom we can call to account, we see no murderer with sword or gun whose hand we can stay, and we ignore the fact that the responsibility rests upon ourselves.

Three books have recently been published which tell part of the story which literally millions of people in this prosperous land are enacting in lives confronted with destitution and death. Happily, these three books, frank and serious as they are in stating the cruelty

[1] *The Long Day*. The Story of a New York Working Girl as Told by Herself. The Century Company, New York. $1.20, net.
The Bitter Cry of the Children. By John Spargo. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50, net.
Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation. By Florence Kelley. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.25, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of conditions and in placing the blame for those conditions upon the social system under which we live, are alike in suggesting to the reader constructive measures. They are not by any means revolutionary tracts, or essays in complaint; they are rather the records of three people who have known intimately the life of those that bear the heaviest part of the burden of industry, who have told what they have seen, and who are concerned, not with relieving symptoms, but with curing evils.

"The Long Day" is a bit of autobiography. The unnamed writer tells what she has experienced as a working-girl in the city of New York. Few novels have such sheer narrative interest as this book; fewer still combine with such interest so vivid portraiture. The book abounds, too, with descriptive writing of no mean order. It is full of sounds and sights, of moods and atmosphere, of real people and real experiences. That it is imaginative cannot be denied; but it is far from being imaginary. The author frankly says that she has manipulated her material; but she has molded it skillfully. No one who knows the life in the crowded city can escape the conviction that here that life is pictured from the workingwoman's point of view as it is. This, moreover, is not the story of an investigator; it is the story of a girl who heard ringing in her ears the refrain "Work or starve."

Not the least interesting and valuable portion of the book is the final chapter, in which she states her conclusions, first as to the cause of the wretchedness she saw and experienced, second, as to the remedy. The primary cause she gives is the fact that working-girls do not know how to work; that is, they do not understand, and have never had the chance to understand, "the general principles of intelligent labor." It is worthy of note that the author found in Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery" the book which explained to her "what was the real trouble with myself and all the rest of the struggling, ill-paid, wretched workingwomen with whom I had come in contact during my apprenticeship." It is an impressive fact that, in looking for a remedy, this working-girl, who apparently saw only the worst side of institutional religion, concludes that "a live and progressive church—a church imbued with the Christian spirit in the broadest and most liberal interpretation of the term—can do for us, and do it quickly and at once, more than all the college settlements and all the trades unions that can be organized within the next ten years could do." But it is to the Church as a solver of social difficulties and the proclaimer of a social gospel that she looks. Among immediate specific needs she gives an important place to self-supporting, well-conducted lodging-houses for workingwomen.

As "The Long Day" deals with the social problem as it affects women, so Mr. John Spargo's book deals with it as it affects the children. The volume is an attempt to discuss the statement made by Mr. Robert Hunter in his volume "Poverty" concerning underfed children in the cities. It is, however, much more than this. It is a picture of the terrible burden which the children of the poor bear at the behest of society. It is not necessary to enter into the detailed statements of the book. The destruction and distortion of child life through lack of nutriment is grievous beyond words. More conservative figures than Mr. Spargo's cannot erase the shameful fact that society permits scores of thousands of children to die, and thousands of scores of other children to be blighted for life, in order that rich men may be saved trouble in making money, that dividends may be possibly increased and taxes may be possibly reduced. The experience of Rochester, New York, in reducing the infant mortality for July and August by one-half through the single measure of improving the milk supply indicates how many children are sacrificed to social neglect. The inexcusable economic extravagance, to say nothing about the inhumanity, of child labor is also forcibly expressed. The whole problem, however, is stated when Mr. Spargo points out that the evil will be eradicated only when every child is given a chance to obtain a share of the inheritance of the ages, and is relieved of that curse of want which to-day condemns countless children of the poor from their birth.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mr. Spargo believes that the complete remedy will come only with Socialism—that is, "the socialization of the means of life." Among remedies "involving no fundamental change in the social structure," however, Mr. Spargo suggests the prohibition of the employment of women for a certain period before and after childbirth, public instruction in duties of motherhood, municipal day nurseries, municipal control in detail of the milk supply, public provision of food and careful medical inspection for all school-children, and more rigorous child labor laws.

Of Mrs. Florence Kelley's volume entitled "Some Ethical Gains through Legislation" it may perhaps justly be said that among the three books here reviewed it is the most successful in making clear the principle upon which all rest—the principle of the solidarity of society. Of the three it will probably best repay careful study. Although its title is constructive, it is very far from being an indiscriminate record of what is good in present social conditions. It is rather a brief critical examination of the halting progress that has been made by the United States toward greater social welfare. The first two chapters cover the same field as Mr. Spargo's book, but in a different way. Besides stating conditions, they tabulate the provisions of the laws of the States on the subject of child labor. Two chapters are devoted to "the right to leisure"—that is, to restriction in hours of labor. In a chapter on The Right of Women to the Ballot appears, in spite of its brevity, one of the broadest arguments for woman suffrage we have seen. The last two chapters deal with the protection of purchasers. Whether the reader agrees with Mrs. Kelley in all her statements or not—and there are several points at which others equally concerned for social progress would take issue with her—he will receive two impressions from this book: one is an increased sense of the responsibility which rests upon society for insuring to every member of it a fair chance, and, conversely, the responsibility upon every individual for doing his share of society's task; the other is an increased sense of the function of law, not to make men good, but to express the ethical convictions and fix the moral practices which society at any stage of its evolution reaches.

The reader of these three books will find in them, not only an explanation of what Dr. John Graham Brooks calls the "social unrest," but also an indication of the direction in which people who best know the conditions are looking for cure. In "The Long Day" he will find a dramatic portrayal of one aspect of those conditions; in "The Bitter Cry of the Children" he will find an appeal on behalf of the least of those who suffer; and in "Some Ethical Gains through Legislation" he will find a brief, terse, but readable review of recent progress toward better things.

Comment on Current Books

The Biography of an English Prelate

The collaborated history has passed the experimental stage, and now we are face to face with the collaborated biography. It is improbable, however, that the fortune of the latter will be that of the former. At any rate, as exemplified in the recently published life of Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, the plan seems foredoomed to failure. This biography is the work of seven of the late Archbishop's friends, each of whom deals with a special phase of his career. Thus, the school-boy and the undergraduate are shown to us by Dr. Wilson, Canon of Worcester; the civil servant in the Education Office, by Dr. H. J. Roby; the Head Master of Rugby, by Mr. F. E. Kitchener, himself a master at the famous school; the Bishop of Exeter, by Archdeacon Sandford, who perhaps more than any of the other writers reveals the man and his work; the Bishop of London, by Archdeacon Bevan; the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Bishop Browne and Archdeacon Spooner; and, finally, Archdeacon Sandford gives a supplementary account of the Archbishop's career and personality as exhibited through his letters. This method obviously has advantages, particularly in insuring a complete record and a survey from varying points of view. But the disadvantages are more numerous and more weighty. In the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

present instance the record is far too full. Every writer appears to have endeavored to incorporate into his part all the facts and information available, important and unimportant; so that the sense of proportion is lost and no definite impression of the qualities and achievements of the Archbishop is left on the reader's mind. Indeed, the biography would have been richer in actuality and informativeness had it been compressed, as it easily might have been, into a single volume. More serious is the inability of the writers to secure that detachment of vision necessary to a correct estimate of their subject. Archbishop Temple's life was undoubtedly noble and inspiring; but to present it as they have presented it is to give rise to exaggerated ideas of his place in the public, if not the ecclesiastical, history of his times. In fine, what we have here is, at most, a copious but fragmentary collection of materials from which a close and neither prejudiced nor prepossessed student may some time derive the facts for an adequate and convincing biography of the late Primate of All England. (Memoirs of Archbishop Temple. By Seven Friends. Edited by E. G. Sandford, Archdeacon of Exeter. 2 vols. The Macmillan Company, New York. $9 per set.)

Childhood A woman of experience and common sense talks with other parents about the best ways of training children in this excellent little book. Introduced by G. Stanley Hall, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney is sufficiently indorsed to insure readers, who will immediately agree with her wise suggestions. The emphasis she places upon the family as a closely bound community, whose interests are mutual, is very important, in these days of what might be termed tangential family life. It is to be hoped that her plea for a system of allowances for children in order to train them financially will be heeded. The truth of the Spanish proverb she quotes is evident in this relation: "You can plan your garment as often as you choose; you can cut it but once." (Childhood. By Mrs. Theodore W. Birney. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $1.10, postpaid.)

The Conquest of Canada An American "definitive" edition has now been published of Major William Wood's "The Fight for Canada," which was reviewed in some detail in our issue of September 10, 1904. Further comment is unnecessary, save to remark that Major Wood has carefully revised his work and has included several additional notes, not the least interesting of which touch on the dispute concerning the authenticity of the tradition of Wolfe and Gray's "Elegy." We would remind our readers that this book provides not only the latest but the most authoritative account of the Quebec campaign, being based entirely on original sources, some of which have hitherto been inaccessible; and that in its pages justice is for the first time done to the part played by the naval forces in the struggle which terminated French influence in the New World. (The Fight for Canada. By William Wood. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $2.50, net.)

The Christ of English Poetry A few years ago we in America were charmed by the lectures given by the Dean of Ely upon the noble Cathedral of St. Etheldreda, whose history and beauty he unfolded in a spirit of devout loyalty. In his Hulsean lectures, before the University of Cambridge, last year, Dean Stubbs displays the same mastery of his subject and the same power of illuminating discourse. Believing that Personality is the mightiest force in the world, and that Christ is the supreme Personality of all history, the lecturer shows plainly that this claim to supremacy throughout all human thought and action ought to affect the moral character no less than the mental attitude of every baptized disciple of Jesus. Accepting Shelley's dictum that poets are the most representative, most prophetic, most clear-sighted and deep-hearted men of their time, the four lectures are devoted to an analysis of four periods in English history, and four poets are chosen as representing the idea of the great Personality. They are called as witnesses to the Personality of Christ and to the spirit of his religion, and he is shown as the mighty figure in the way, before men "very man and very God." Cynewulf's poem, "The Christ," is analyzed as representative of the eighth and ninth centuries. William Langland, at the close of the fourteenth century, reflected his time in "Piers Plowman." Of course no question could arise but that Shakespeare in the sixteenth and Browning in the nineteenth century best convey to us the great influence of Christ as seen through the minds of the poets. It is a keen intellectual pleasure to read these scholarly and most graceful discourses, stimulating as they are to our own thought. An added luxury is to be enjoyed in the excellent form of the book—perfect print upon tough, light paper. (The Christ of English Poetry. By Charles William Stubbs, D.D. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2, net.)

Daniel and His Prophecies In these lectures, recently given at the summer school in connection with the Episcopal Church, Dr. C. H. H. Wright, a British

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

scholar of some distinction, in his argument for the traditional view of the book of Daniel, has the advantage both in learning and in temper of some whose writings we have lately noticed. He agrees with them, however, in stigmatizing the modern view as "rationalistic"—a term of orthodox reproach for the dissatisfaction of reason with reasons it deems inconclusive. The conclusiveness of Dr. Wright's reasons for the belief he defends is less evident to us than to him. Not finding it in the historical portion of Daniel, he finds it in the prophetical, though this, as he admits, has been made to serve a variety of interpretations. Accepting as historical the stories of the three who passed unhurt through the furnace, and of the angel who protected Daniel from the lions, Dr. Wright says that their credibility rests mainly on the credibility of the book itself, and this in turn "has to be proved from the truth of the prophecies." The interpretation of these, introduced by a new translation of the book, based on the Revised Version, occupies the major part of these lectures. What the Hebrew editors of the Old Testament thought of the book of Daniel appears from their placing it, not among the books of the prophets, as in our Bibles, but in a later collection along with Ruth, Esther, and Ecclesiastes. Even Dr. Wright admits that a variety of interpolations occur in the book, and that the closing prophecy "*in its present form*" cannot be proved to be earlier than B.C. 164. But in the first, or historical, part of the book we find the term "Chaldeans" used in the sense it carried at that late date—a guild of astrologers—whereas in Daniel's time, four centuries earlier, it denoted an imperial nation. What Christian interest is served by pertinaciously reproaching with "rationalism" those whom such evidences convince, and why this should be favorably regarded by "a number of the highest dignitaries of the Church of England," is as mysterious as the meaning of "the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days" of prophecy. (Daniel and His Prophecies. By Rev. Charles H. H. Wright, D.D. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $2.50, net.)

The Dynasts The second part of this elaborate attempt by a novelist of very high rank to show with panoramic breadth, in the poetic spirit and in dramatic form, the scope and significance of the great Napoleonic struggle, and to bring into clear light the heroic part played by England in that struggle, deepens the impression of the bigness, so to speak, of the idea, the force of imagination behind it, and the entire inability of Mr. Hardy to do what he has attempted to do. No one but a man of genius could evolve such a conception as that which underlies this great drama, and no one but a great poet could adequately realize that conception. Now, Mr. Hardy is a man of genius, who has written a few novels that have put him in the front rank of English novelists; but he is not a poet; and "The Dynasts," in spite of certain great qualities, is a lamentable failure because it is not poetry. There is an occasional lift of wing in a phrase, an occasional touch of poetry in a sentence; but, as a whole, it is like a great balloon which lies collapsed upon the ground. There have been many instances of the waste of time and strength in our time by men of great gifts who were attempting to do something for which neither their gifts nor their training fitted them; and among these attempts "The Dynasts" must surely find a first place. It is absolutely hopeless as a poem. (The Dynasts. By Thomas Hardy. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.)

Ethical Principles of Marriage and Divorce A high ideal of marriage is the starting-point of this monograph by Mr. Louis F. Post. "Each of the parties to a genuine marriage must be in love with the higher intellectual qualities and the deeper moral impulses of the other." It may occur to the reader that this is rather the ideal of marriage, and that genuine marriage short of this comparatively rare ideal may yet exist. Mr. Post, however, argues that without such unifying love marriage is essentially no better than concubinage. Genuine marriage is not created by the formal ceremony that is requisite to declare it; it exists before such declaration; it dies, if the love that constitutes it dies; it is reasonable and also conducive to moral interests that there should be a conventional release from the remaining conventional bond. But the rights of the persons immediately interested and the rights of society itself must be duly provided for. Mr. Post, therefore, insists on a "reasonably liberal" divorce law, though conceding to the churches full freedom to rule as they judge right in their separate sphere. Divorce having been formally declared, any legal prohibition of another marriage belongs, in his view, to "a system of meddling paternalism," and is both immoral and provocative of immorality. It should be said that the emphasis of Mr. Post's argument is rightly laid on the ideal conception with which it begins and ends. "Marriage love is not complete in any case until, aglow with mutual association and service, it radiates outward in democratic service to others." (Ethical Principles of Marriage and Divorce. By Louis F. Post. The Public Publishing Company, Chicago. $1, net.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Euripides and the Spirit of His Dramas

Time has dealt hardly with Euripides, of whose seventy-five dramas only seventeen have come down to us entire. Professor Decharme, of the Paris Faculty of Letters, believes that until a recent period modern critics, misled by Aristophanes, a personal enemy, have underrated him both as a man and a poet. In this work he would reveal to us the true Euripides. School-boys have long been taught that he stands among the Greek tragedians the third in rank, next to Æschylus and Sophocles. Modern poets from Dante to Browning have shown his effect upon them. "No other Greek poet except Homer," says Professor John Williams White, of Harvard, in his Introduction to the present translation by Mr. James Loeb, "has made so deep and lasting an impression on ancient and modern literature." Dr. White regards him as "an interesting example of an unusual type, an elderly man with an open mind." As an independent thinker and an innovator he did not escape in his time the fate of such. But as such he wrought effectively by his advanced views for the emancipation of thought among his countrymen. What these views were, as bearing upon religious traditions, philosophy, society, and politics, is the subject of Part I. of Professor Decharme's work. Part II. is devoted to a critical study of Euripides's dramatic art, with especial regard to points of controversy, and to new discoveries and criticism. Consequently the work appeals largely to critics of literary art. They will agree at least in this, that Euripides is the great leader of the realistic school, in all the heights and depths of which his genius moved and still moves upon men's hearts. (Euripides and the Spirit of his Dramas. By Paul Decharme. Translated by James Loeb, A.B. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.)

Future Life

In this authorized translation of a noteworthy book by M. Louis Elbé, of Paris, ancient wisdom and modern science are summoned to testify, and are found to agree. Part I. records the beliefs and customs which among the most unlike peoples from primitive to modern times attest the general conviction of a subtle element in man which outlives his physical organism. Part II. finds that science, up to the limit of its competency to affirm, affirms the probability of that survival which faith, reaching further, asserts. The reader is introduced to the recent theories and experiments of French savants, especially mentionable among which are the researches of M. de Rochas, showing that sensitivity is "essentially distinct" from the physical body, and can be externalized from it. In this highly interesting section of the work the scientific conception of the immaterial ether figures largely. M. Elbé concludes that consciousness passes over into future life, but is there transformed, and that the moral attainments here made are conserved. It is rather curious to find this devout Roman Catholic, who believes that an agreement between science and religion will be effected by an infallible decision of the Pope, committing himself to the materialistic doctrine that all our choices are necessitated to be what they are, and that consciousness is illusory in affirming that any liberty of choice exists. (Future Life. By Louis Elbé. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. $1.20, net.)

The Golden Greyhound

This belongs to what may be called the preposterous school of romance, that in which nothing matters—least of all common sense—provided there be a treasure, a villain, and a girl. And this, it may be added, is a particularly silly example of its silly class. (The Golden Greyhound. By Dwight Tilton. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston. $1.50.)

Hearts and Creeds

An unusually good story by Anna Chapin Ray, whose art has steadily improved from a modest and yet admirable beginning. A willful beauty, confirmed in the Church of England, yet entirely undisciplined in character, marries a French-Canadian Catholic. The recognized cleavage in Canada between English and French residents, in social as well as in religious lines, is clearly elaborated in the development of the story. Two attractive Americans, brother and sister, a Parisian, and a real Englishman are introduced to complete the international company. Life in Quebec, politically and socially, passes before us in vivid panorama. The struggle between the deeply religious devotion of Lelen and the pettish obstinacy of his Protestant wife, culminating in the baptism of their child, does not show that wife in an enviable light. But other characters in the attractive story reclaim it from tragedy, and two most happy marriages recall us to life as it really is—a mingling of gold and dross. The pictures by Mrs. Stephens are really beautiful. (Hearts and Creeds. By Anna Chapin Ray. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.50.)

History of the Parish of Trinity Church New York

Dr. Morgan Dix here brings the history of the ancient parish down to 1862, when he became its ninth rector. The period

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

covered by this, the fourth, volume includes with the thirty-two years of the rectorship of his predecessor, Dr. Berrian, the last three years of Dr. Hobart, dating from 1827. The noble typographic form of the work, compiled by order of the Corporation, comports well with its dignity and wealth among New York's institutions. A variety of incidents that attracted much public interest in their time occur in this record. Great but transient excitement was caused by the refusal of nine clergymen of the vicinity to attend the consecration of the new church in 1846, as a protest against the Romeward tendency discovered in the request to wear a surplice and scarf on that occasion; so strong was the Puritan spirit not long ago. (History of the Parish of Trinity Church in the City of New York. Edited by Morgan Dix, D.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $5, net, per vol.)

Holland In this volume, as in former books upon Japan and Russia, Miss Singleton intelligently combines excerpts from well-known writers, such as Edmondo de Amicis, F. S. Bird, Freeman the historian, and a dozen or more others. Together they give an excellent idea of the country, its history, its people and their customs, and the book is naturally particularly full on the side of description. There are many well-chosen photographic illustrations. (Holland: As Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Collected and Edited by Esther Singleton. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.60, net.)

Jesus: An Unfinished Portrait This book by Dr. Charles Van Norden, of Sacramento, a veteran Congregationalist minister, now retired from the pastorate, is a fresh sign of the changing time. The Christology of the creeds is, in his view, mythological; the teaching of the New Testament goes not so far. Sociologically, both Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches would amaze the Master whose name they bear. Of the three antichrists—dogmatism, ecclesiasticism, and capitalism—while the two former have become like Bunyan's decrepit giants, Pope and Pagan, the third now succeeds to the plenitude of power, rendering worldly the devout and unchurching a great social class. However just Dr. Van Norden's criticism of the churches, in which he has not gone beyond the facts apparent on one side, it would be much more just had equally apparent facts on the other side been recognized. The social aspects and obligations of Christianity are now being pressed to the front as never before, and (though much remains to be done) with steadily increasing energy and effect. To say that "two-thirds of the church edifices should be sold, and at least half of the educated ministers and priests allowed to seek other employment," is more vehement than judicious. Fewer and better, undoubtedly, both of churches and ministers, would be for the credit and influence of both. The true line of betterment Dr. Van Norden well discerns. Instead of contenting itself with trying to pluck individuals out of the world's evil, the Church must also war against the world's evil, devoting itself to the imperiled social interests with which the yet unapplied half of the Gospel of Jesus is concerned. Then, as we understand the somewhat enigmatical title of the book, the portrait of Jesus, to exhibit which in convincing impressiveness is the mission of his Church, would no longer be unfinished. (Jesus: An Unfinished Portrait. By Charles Van Norden. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. $1, net.)

The Joy of Life Miss Lillie Hamilton French has won for herself an enviable place as a clear-eyed commentator upon every-day life. This delightful little book of unpretentious essays bids us remember that joy is a possible possession for us all. She discusses such topics as the cultivation of ideals, mothers and daughters, friends of the family, generosity as a force, and the manner of receiving, and the eye lights upon many pungent, sensible, quotable sentiments—exactly the sort we would like to hand over to our friends—perhaps to be returned by them on our next birthday, after the manner invented by Elizabeth of the German Garden and her bosom friend. Altogether this is a pleasant, helpful, hopeful little book. (The Joy of Life. By Lillie Hamilton French. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. 80c., net.)

Maid of Athens A rather foolish story founded upon the love of Byron for the Maid of Athens to whom he addressed the verses so long popular with lovelorn swains. None of the several attempts to rehabilitate Byronic incidents in fiction has been successful, either artistically or morally. (Maid of Athens. By Lafayette McLaws. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.50.)

Paul and Fiammetta Kate Douglas Wiggin was quite right to bring about the introduction of Mrs. Harker's natural and lively English children to the American lovers of her own Rebecca, Timothy, and Polly Oliver. There is genuine fun in the doings of Paul, Fiammetta, and their playmates, and although they can be mischievous on occasion, they are never vulgar or "tough." As the Introduction says

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the book is thoroughly English, yet with all its local color it sounds the human and universal note. (Concerning Paul and Fiammetta. By L. Allen Harker. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25.)

The Seven Follies of Science Problems which have baffled science because they were insoluble by their nature are here described in detail. Such "follies" were: squaring the circle, perpetual motion, the elixir of life, the transmutation of metals. These and a few less well known are examined by the author and present some curious aspects of study. (The Seven Follies of Science. By John Phin. D. Van Nostrand Company, New York. $1.25, net.)

The Snare of Strength An Australian novel abounding in local color. Mining, politics, and love-making divide the interest about equally. While the book is defective in proportion and in literary art in some respects, the author has a genuine knowledge of human nature, and often writes acutely and with real grasp on his characters and their motives. (The Snare of Strength. By Randolph Bedford. Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston. $1.50.)

The Story of Queen Henrietta Maria Several attempts have been made to tell the story of the life of Henrietta Maria, "la reine malheureuse," who contributed so largely to the working out of the fatal destiny of the Stuarts; but no one has hitherto ventured to present it with the fullness to be found in the latest biography, a bulky, two-volume work by I. A. Taylor. It is unlikely that the experiment will be tried again. The facts necessary to a correct understanding of Henrietta Maria's character and her misguided efforts to re-establish Catholicism in Protestant England may be sufficiently set forth in remarkably small compass; and the endeavor to expand them can result only in a superfluous survey of movements and events with which Henrietta Maria herself had comparatively little to do. This is the case with the present "Life." Seeking equipment for the task in hand, the author has explored innumerable memoirs and documents, and has, quite properly, become, as it were, saturated with the material; but, unfortunately, also has insisted upon the reader going through a like process of saturation. Nothing is too trivial, too insignificant to be excluded, and we consequently have an astonishing mixture of biography and annals, in which the figure of the bigoted and unhappy mother of the last two Stuart kings recedes vaguely into the background. There is about the work a certain freshness of interest, due in part to the facility with which the Royalist point of view is apprehended; and, although dimly, a juster perception of the qualities and motives of Henrietta Maria is afforded than by most writers. But the final verdict must be unfavorable. The narrative is, as has been said, unnecessarily extended; it is also discursive, and otherwise bears marks of an unaccustomed hand, and it is animated by an exaggerated sentimentalism which affects almost every personage discussed. We began the book with high anticipations; we closed it in the certainty that there is still ample room for a biography of Charles I.'s Queen. (The Life of Queen Henrietta Maria. By I. A. Taylor. Two volumes. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $7.50, net.)

Their Husbands' Wives Half a dozen short stories or "novelettes" touching on marital felicities and infelicities. The list of writers includes Mark Twain, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Emery Pottle, Grace Ellery Channing, George Hibbard, and Abby M. Roach. (Their Husbands' Wives. Edited by William Dean Howells and Henry Mills Alden. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.)

Thirty Songs This volume of selections represents eleven composers, and it is interesting to note that the compilers include the late Edward MacDowell and Adolf Jensen in this group of "Masters." Mr. Finck, who is well known to all interested in music as the musical editor of the New York "Evening Post," is one of the compilers. His collaborator in this work, Mr. Bentley, is Director of Music in the public schools of Washington. Naturally, individual taste might suggest the addition of other songs or the omission of some here included, but it will be noted that the editors sensibly make no claim of absolute superiority, but give the volume a title which justifies all its contents. (Thirty Sterling Songs. By the Great Masters. Selected by Henry T. Finck and Alys E. Bentley. Allyn & Bacon, Boston. $1.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Letters to The Outlook

PRIVATE CAR LINES

To my mind there is no difference between the private car lines on every railway running into New York and the Armour private cars operated from Chicago. The owners of these private car lines are out to make money for their own private interest, not to benefit any one else but themselves. That this state of affairs should be allowed is entirely the fault of the Legislature which granted permission to the various railways to be built; that permission was given to benefit the country at large, and before any railway could be built that permission had to be obtained; this proves that the Legislature is master of the position, and the Legislature, having made a bargain, should have seen that the parties with whom they dealt carried out their part of the bargain properly. If the public has been hurt by these various car lines, it is the fault of the Legislature. It seems very strange, but nevertheless it is a fact, that there is not a single line of railway running into New York but what has some private car line. Who owns these private car lines? It has been stated, and I believe it is more or less correct, that these private car lines were started by some of the largest shareholders of the various railways, and started with the express purpose of receiving part of the profits on that particular railway to the detriment of the regular shareholders.

It is a well-known fact that some of these railways coming into New York now are not paying any dividends on their ordinary shares, and that in other cases where dividends are being paid, much greater dividends could have been paid had the full return for the work done gone into the coffers of the various railways; but their partner, the private line, has eaten up a lot of their profit. It is sufficient for such private car lines to even have their name on any through bill of lading, even if the goods are not in their own car, for them to receive, for a distance between Chicago and New York, $12.50 per car out of the $60 to $90 received by the railway. Then, if the goods are in their car, they get a further large proportion of the freight money, merely handing over to the railway, their partner, the haulage fees, which is all the shareholder gets out of the business. If a shipper in New York wants to send a carload of any particular kind of merchandise over any two lines of railways, and he asks for the freight rate, say, from New York to Milwaukee, or any such similar place, he is at once referred by the freight clerk of the railway to those particular car lines which are able there and then to give a through rate to those places.

With the knowledge that these private car lines are not working for the public, it can be at once seen that even the staffs of the various railways are so manipulated that they are unable or are not allowed to quote a through rate. You must apply to the private car lines, and, as all railways have their private car lines, there is no "kick" coming from any railway; the only people dissatisfied are the general public, who are being simply "milked" for all they are worth; and the men who ought to see that these charges are just and proper between their lines of railway and the public have their hands tied or their eyes closed; but their pockets are still open, because they are receiving a portion of these illicit charges from the private car line.

It is a well-known fact that there is a large quantity of merchandise charged considerably more for a shorter distance than for a longer distance. There are many places in this country two to three thousand miles from New York that pay a less charge than a place a little more than half-way. For this condition of things the private car lines are largely answerable, and until the private car lines are put out of business the question of rates cannot be properly adjusted.

New York. W. N. WHITE.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR IDEAL

The correspondent whose letter you print in The Outlook for March 10 writes so forcibly about Christian Endeavor, but at the same time gives utterance to so many misconceptions of the Society, that I am sure the editor will allow me a few lines for a reply.

"After a quarter of a century," he says, "it becomes evident that Christian Endeavor has not learned to adjust itself to present and changing conditions."

Does he mean that the more than fifty thousand pastors of Christian Endeavor Societies are still living in a former decade? It is they that determine what the sixty-seven thousand Christian Endeavor Societies shall be. It is absurd to suppose that Dr. Clark and his co-workers could determine it if they wanted to.

Or does he mean that the central organiza-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion, the United Society of Christian Endeavor, is behind the times? If so, it is doing its best to catch up. Its Outlook Committee—in whose work The Outlook should sympathize—is this very week sending out, at considerable cost, an elaborate set of questions. A copy is sent to every pastor of a Christian Endeavor Society in the United States and Canada. These questions take up fully and frankly a large number of important points regarding the Society, and call for the experiences and wisdom of the pastors on these matters, and any other matter that any one may wish to bring up. The members of this Committee are Professor Howe, of the Washington and Lee University; President Landrith, of Belmont College; Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, Dr. Clark, Mr. William Shaw, Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, Professor H. B. Grose, Dr. E. F. Hallenbeck, Dr. F. D. Power, Dr. D. J. Burrell, and myself as Chairman. This Committee is not hypocritically trying to work in a special plea under the pretense of seeking information, but it really wants to know what the pastors of the country think best to be done about the conduct of the Christian Endeavor Societies; and the results will be weighed fairly, published honestly, and used sincerely as guides to further action.

It would be easy to take up your correspondent's statements about a decline of interest in Christian Endeavor, especially in the societies that have been longest in existence, and show how untrue those statements are. A misapprehension far more important than this, however, is the writer's assertion that the Christian Endeavor Society is based upon "a wrong conception of the nature of the Christian life."

The difficulty in your correspondent's mind lies, evidently, with the form of pledge or covenant which is sent out by the United Society as a suggestion for the use of pastors who do not care to prepare a different form. Why is it that so many obstinate men will have it that the United Society prescribes a pledge for Christian Endeavorers? From the start it has been proclaimed in every possible way that every pastor was at liberty to write his own pledge, put in just what he pleases and leave out just what he pleases. "Why all this legislation?" your correspondent asks. There has been no legislation. If there had been, the pastors would not submit to it. The United Society has no authority to legislate, and never has assumed such authority.

Up to the present time the United Society has required as an essential for enrollment that the local societies use some kind of pledge or definite agreement—just the kind that the pastor thinks best suited to the local needs. Thus far the more than one hundred Christian leaders, from more than thirty denominations, that make up the Board of Trustees have seen no indication that any but a very small minority wished them to take any other position. The questionnaire now made by the Outlook Committee will show whether the Trustees are right in that feeling. A smaller questionnaire, consisting of more than two thousand ministers, taken at random, which I made several years ago, shows an enormous majority that wished the United Society to continue to require from the societies some form of pledge.

It would be very easy to show that the Christian Endeavor pledge sent out by the United Society as a suggested form is not at all the legalistic document portrayed by your correspondent. I do not know a Christian Endeavor leader anywhere who would not readily agree with every word he writes about the need of absolute sincerity in promise-making and promise-keeping, the folly of exalting the letter above the spirit, the need of loyalty to moral convictions rather than conformity to rules. The ideal of Christian Endeavor is, and always has been, precisely that "natural and normal life" which he urges, and exactly that "natural expression of the heart, not manifesting itself exclusively or primarily in public testimony, but in all the varied activities of life." If there is any way to urge that ideal upon our young people that the Christian Endeavor leaders have not tried, they want to know it, and they will try it. An experience of thirteen years as editor of the Christian Endeavor organ has brought me in contact with many thousands of Christian Endeavorers, and I know, what any one else may learn, that they are as free from formalism, as devoted to realities, and as eager for wide and practical services, as any set of Christians on earth.

AMOS R. WELLS.

Boston, Massachusetts.

[The correspondent concerning whose letter Mr. Wells writes objected, not to any particular form of the pledge which the Christian Endeavor Societies use, but to the principle of requiring a pledge of any kind, or rather of laying down the acceptance of a pledge as prerequisite to a Christian life. It is not to the form of law that he objected, but to the spirit of legalism.—THE EDITORS.]

SHAKESPEAREAN RESEARCH

Concerning the article "A Shakespearean Find," by W. J. Rolfe, in your issue of February 17, may I be allowed a word? This new "item," apparently authentic, and interesting enough as showing the ease with which

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the "myriad-minded" "Shake-Speare" could write to order an "impresse" for a noble patron, as it is said he did a play by royal command, is nevertheless but another of those "scraps of information," as Emerson calls them, so assiduously gathered and put forth with expert authority by Halliwell-Phillipps in his "Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare," a copy of which, second edition, London, 1882, is now before me. These things, however, are not at all elucidative of the tangle in which the personality and work of the "William Shagspere" of the Marriage Bond, the "Shake-Speare" of the Quartos, the "my cozen Shakspear" of the Thomas Greene Diary, the "Mr Shakspeare" of this new "find," and the "Mr William Shakespeare" of the 1623 Folio, and other variants, has been handed down to our bewildered but questioning age. All will, however, heartily concur in Mr. Sidney Lee's implied hope that "documents which are yet to be discovered" will furnish the much-needed light.

In the study of this important and interesting question it is well to adhere closely to ascertained fact, and when making citations it is but proper to be strictly accurate. In this connection Professor Rolfe seriously errs. He says: "Fourteen years earlier (in 1599) his father had obtained the honor of a coat of arms from the College of Heralds, and he and his son thus became 'gentlemen.'" On page 573 of the "Outlines," among the various items of the "Documentary Appendix," will be found this:

"XII. Draft of a grant of coat-armour *proposed* [italics mine] to be conferred on Shakespeare's Father in the year 1596. From the original manuscript preserved at the college of arms, the interlineations being denoted by Italics." The document is given in full and is thus commented upon in the text, p. 87: "There is preserved at the college of arms the draft of a grant of coat-armour to John Shakespeare, dated in October, 1596, the result of an application made no doubt some little time previously. It may be safely inferred, from the unprosperous circumstances of the grantee, that this attempt to confer gentility on the family was made at the poet's expense. This is the first evidence we have of his rising pecuniary fortunes, and of his determination to advance in social position."

Respecting Professor Rolfe's "grant" of 1599 the same high authority again furnishes "documentary" evidence, p. 589:

"XIX. Draft of a grant of coat-armour *proposed* [italics mine] to be conferred on Shakespeare's Father in the year 1599. From the original manuscript preserved at the college of arms, the interlineations being denoted by Italics."

Again quoting the document in full, the distinguished author and compiler comments upon it, on p. 116 of his text, thus:

"Towards the close of this year, 1599, a second attempt was made by the poet to obtain a grant of coat-armour to his father. It was now proposed to impale the arms of Shakespeare with those of Arden, and on each occasion the most ridiculous statements were made respecting the claims of the two families *Both were really descended from obscure English country yeomen* [italics mine], but the heralds made out that the predecessors of John Shakespeare were rewarded by the Crown for distinguished services, and that his wife's ancestors were entitled to armorial bearings. Although the poet's relatives at a later time assumed his right to the coat suggested for his father in 1596, *it does not appear that either of the proposed grants was ratified by the college* [italics mine], and certainly nothing more is heard of the Arden impalement."

In this connection it may be profitable to inquire how the same hand could sign such ill-founded statements in support of a claim for a grant of "arms," and again in his will testify to his supreme aspiration to found a "family," and endeavor to provide for so doing, and should (Lear III., 6) pen such a sneer: (Fool, loq.) "No, he's a yeoman that has a gentleman to his son; for he's a mad yeoman that sees his son a gentleman before him." And again, in "Winter's Tale," V., 3, where Autolycus, the Shepherd, and the Clown bandy the phrase "gentleman-born," and the Clown says: "But I was a gentleman born before my father: for the king's son took me by the hand and called me brother, . . . and so we wept: and these were the first gentleman-like tears that ever we shed.'

A rapidly growing number of earnest students profess to have a clear understanding of these curious contradictions, are ready to give a rational explanation, and are able to advance substantial "foundations of belief," but that's "another story," and a long one, not possible here.

I may, however, perhaps be allowed a concluding word in attempted disabuse of another misconception founded on the supposed "gentility" of the bearer of the assumed "coat-armour," and his honored sepulture among the "gentry" in Stratford church. The impression seems to be widespread that this high honor of burial and monument was accorded by the authorities of town and gown as a special testimony to the worth and achievements of a distinguished townsman. Not to speak of the antipathy against the profession of actor, to which the deceased belonged, or the repressive legislation affecting those who followed the calling and were classed as "vagabonds," as all tending specifically to deny and withhold such privilege I simply quote again from the "Outlines" of Halliwell-Phillipps, p. 171: "His remains were buried in the chancel, the selection of that locality for the interment being due to the circumstance of its being the legal and customary burial-place of the owners of the tithes."

S. M. B.

Montreal.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Just think of a rice cereal as dainty and light as a snowflake, as wholesome and satisfying as meat, and yet so tempting that every child and every grown-up wants *more* when once they have tasted it.

Quaker Rice
(Puffed)

is that cereal. Made from the choicest white rice, by a patented "puffing" process that expands each grain or kernel many times in size, it has a dainty flavor, distinctively its own.

The same process that puffs the rice, also cooks it thoroughly. Quaker Rice is instantly ready to serve, with milk or cream and a dash of sugar, *after warming for a minute in a hot oven.*

While rice has a world-wide fame as a healthful and wholesome food, Quaker Rice is a revelation of its dainty deliciousness. Order a package of your grocer today, and learn how truly delightful it is.

Quaker Rice can be made into the most delicious and wholesome candies, such as Quaker Rice Balls, Quaker Rice Brittle, etc., recipes for which will be found on each package. Children can eat all they want without the slightest fear of consequences.

Quaker Rice is sold by grocers everywhere at 10c the package.
Made by the Manufacturers of Quaker Oats. Address, Chicago, U. S. A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Work That Pays Well

No work so quickly develops poise, self-reliance, ease, ability to grasp situations, instinct to meet the demands of the moment, and capacity to meet men and women on their own ground as salesmanship. And no salesmanship is more agreeable, more highly respected, more sincerely esteemed, nor, proportionately, better paid, than for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL has over a million circulation. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST has done more to inspire American manhood and encourage it to its best development than any other American periodical since the day of George William Curtis and Harpers' Weekly. It is a beautifully printed and illustrated magazine with a circulation of about three-quarters of a million copies every week.

We will advise you. Write to us.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
1584 E. Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Will YOU Try the Battle Creek Life for 30 Days?

Will You Eat the Foods and Live the Life Our Experts Recommend?

Do You Really Want to Be Perfectly Well?

Tell us then if you are ailing or if in good health that you wish to remain so.

Let us send you our book. It is very interesting. The life it recommends you can live in your own *home*. You ought to read about it.

Nowhere else are so many specialists studying this one thing alone—how to get well and how to *stay* well. No organization anywhere has been so successful. None other is so near the truth. And the basis of all this is right food—right living—keeping the stomach right.

All this we explain in our book. Explain clearly—logically—interestingly so that you may *understand*. Isn't it worth the mere effort of writing us simply to know? Won't you ask for our book to-day? Address The Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd., 23 Ohio Hall, Battle Creek, Michigan.

INVESTIGATE THE POULTRY BUSINESS

Write for a free copy of my book which describes the

Profitable Combinations OF Egg, Broiler & Roaster Farms

It gives the prices paid for eggs and poultry week by week for the past three years. It tells how and when a hatch taken off each week in the year could be most profitably marketed. It shows how you can make $2.00 on a large winter roaster. It tells what profits can be made with each of the popular breeds, and the costs of production.

I have helped thousands to make money with poultry. My Model Incubators and Brooders are used on the money-making farms. It is my business to teach those who use them to do so profitably. Whether your needs are small or large, I will furnish, without charge, estimates and plans for a complete equipment that will insure success without your spending a dollar uselessly. Send for my complete literature.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS

4542 Henry St. Buffalo, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"COFFEE JAGS"

The Doctor Named Them Correctly

Some one said "Coffee never hurts any one" Enquire of your friends and note their experiences.

A Phila. woman says:

"During the last two or three years I became subject to what the doctor called 'coffee jags' and felt like I have heard men say they feel who have drank too much rum. It nauseated me, and I felt as though there was nothing but coffee flowing through my veins.

"Coffee agreed well enough for a time, but for a number of years I have known that it was doing me great harm, but, like the rum toper, I thought I could not get along without it. It made me nervous, disordered my digestion, destroyed my sleep and brought on frequent and very distressing headaches.

"When I got what the doctor called a 'coffee jag' on, I would give up drinking it for a few days till my stomach regained a little strength, but I was always fretful and worried and nervous till I was able to resume the use of the drug.

"About a year ago I was persuaded to try Postum, but as I got it in restaurants it was nothing but a sloppy mess, sometimes cold, and always weak, and of course I didn't like it. Finally I prepared some myself, at home, following the directions carefully, and found it delicious. I persevered in its use, quitting the old coffee entirely, and feeling better and better each day, till I found at last, to my great joy, that my ailments had all disappeared and my longing for coffee had come to an end.

"I have heretofore suffered intensely from utter exhaustion, besides the other ailments and troubles, but this summer, using Postum, I have felt fine." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Restaurant cooks rarely prepare Postum Coffee properly. They do not let it boil long enough.

Are Your SAVINGS EARNING 5% PER YEAR

Every day your savings are in our care—no matter when received or when withdrawn—they bear earnings at the rate of

5 Per Cent. Per Year

and your money is always subject to your control if required for other purposes.

The "Certificate Plan" devised, simplified, and perfected as a result of wide experience by the

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO.

enables us to do business in every State of the Union.

Our clients include many prominent clergymen, professional and business men—some, doubtless, in your locality—to whom we are privileged to refer you. They heartily endorse our methods.

Established 12 Years

the business of this Company has steadily progressed. During this time we have never paid less than 5% per annum on savings entrusted to our care, distributing to holders of our certificates profits amounting to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars while materially adding to our surplus.

Our business conducted under

NEW YORK BANKING DEPARTMENT SUPERVISION

by whom it is examined each year.

Let us show you how we can handle your savings accounts to better advantage than most other banking institutions.

Assets	$1,750,000
Surplus and Profits	$150,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO.

10 Times Building, Broadway
New York City

Summer Suits

Made to Order $4 to $25 New York Styles

Our costumes appeal to women who appreciate the fine points of artistic dressing.

The garment you order is made to your individual measurements under the watchful eye of an expert, who sees to it that your wishes and requirements are carried out to the smallest detail.

Our system of inspection and re-inspection makes a careless stitch impossible.

You risk absolutely nothing, for we guarantee to fit you and give you entire satisfaction or promptly refund your money.

Our Fashion Book illustrates:

Shirt-Waist Suits, $6.00 to $20
Tailor-Made Suits, $7.50 to $25
Silk Suits, $9.75 to $25
Wash Suits, $4.00 to $15
Separate Skirts, $3.50 to $15
Silk Coats, $9.75 to $20
Rain Coats, $8.00 to $20
Jackets and Coats, $5.75 to $15

Also a full line of the new "Pony" Coat Suits, Sailor Suits and demi-tailored Gowns.

We Make All These Garments to Order Only

We prepay express charges on these garments to any part of the U. S., which means a big saving to you.

We Send FREE to any part of the U. S. our new **Spring and Summer Book of New York Fashions,** showing the latest styles and containing simple directions for taking measurements correctly; also a large assortment of Samples of the newest materials.

WRITE TO-DAY; you will receive them by return mail.

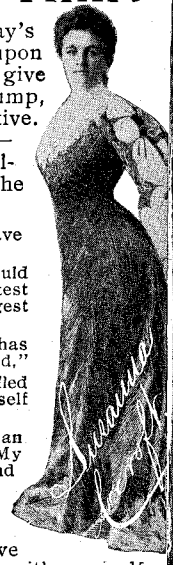
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.

119 and 121 West 23d St., New York City

Mail Orders Only. No Agents or Branches. Est'd 18 Years.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Are You Too Thin?



For only 15 minutes a day's practice in your own room upon special exercises that I will give you, you can be round, plump, wholesome, rested and attractive. Nature intended you to be—why should you not? The following are extracts from the weekly reports of my pupils:

"Just think, Miss Cocroft! I have gained 25 pounds."

"Before I took up your work, I could not eat anything without the greatest distress, and now I think I can digest tacks. I am so happy."

"Every exercise and movement has accomplished just what we wanted."

"My bust, neck and chest have filled out beautifully, and I carry myself like another woman."

"You have done more for me than doctors have done in 20 years. My constipation is entirely relieved and my nerves are so rested."

I have built up thousands of women—why not you? You will be so much more attractive and so much better satisfied with yourself.

I will cheerfully tell you about my work, and if I cannot help your particular case I will tell you so. My information and advice are entirely free.

SUSANNA COCROFT

Dept. 8 **57 Washington St., Chicago**

TARTARLITHINE

A doctor of Somersworth, N. H., writes: I have not found any remedy that has given any more satisfactory results than your **Tartarlithine.** In all cases where uric acid and its products have to be combatted, no remedy heretofore offered the profession has given better results. If the medical fraternity would add **Tartarlithine** to their usual treatment of muscular rheumatism the results would be astonishing.

Rheumatism

Tartarlithine rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of rheumatism—uric acid. We want every sufferer to try it, and will send a sample package with our booklet on the cure of rheumatism free to every applicant.

Free sample and our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism sent on request

McKESSON & ROBBINS

Dept. L, 93 Fulton St., New York

Sole agents for the Tartarlithine Co.

Absolutely Accurate At ALL SPEEDS

NO matter how fast or how slow you go the Auto-Meter tells the speed at which your Automobile is traveling with unfailing correctness.

It is actuated by the same *unchangeable magnetism* which makes the Mariner's Compass unfailing and certain **forever.**

The Auto-Meter is the only successful *magnetic* indicator because there is just one way in which magnetism can *successfully* be used, and *we have patented that way.*

That means that the only indicator you can *depend* upon for *Permanent Reliability is*

The Warner AUTO-METER

(Registers Speed and Distance)

It registers any speed from *1-4 mile to 60 miles* per hour.

It tells how far you have gone on the *trip* and gives total miles traveled during the *season.* It goes on the dashboard, where it can be *read from the seat,* and fits any Automobile.

It's as sensitive as a compass and as *solid as a rock.* It is uninfluenced by any shock which would not ruin your car.

It is accurate when you get it, and is

GUARANTEED TEN YEARS.

We will renew any Auto-Meter within 10 years (unless injured by accident) if the Magnet (the HEART of the instrument) is more than *1-10 of 1%* incorrect. Any man who can afford an automobile can easily afford an Auto-Meter. It is as indispensable to the Motorist as the *watch in his pocket.*

Let us tell you more about it. Write us *to-day* and we'll send you with our answer our free book "Auto Pointers." Address

THE WARNER INSTRUMENT CO., 143 Roosevelt St, Beloit, Wis.

(The Auto-Meter is on sale by all first-class dealers and at most Garages.)

I Can Reduce Flesh

WOULD YOU LIKE TO REDUCE IT BY NATURAL MEANS AND IN A DIGNIFIED MANNER?

I have reduced 7,000 women in the past 3 years by a series of simple exercises practiced in the privacy of their own rooms and by use of merely a rational diet which will not weaken.

I can reduce you and at the same time strengthen the **stomach, heart** and relieve you of such chronic ailments as **rheumatism, constipation, weak nerves** and such difficulties as depend upon good circulation, strong nerves, strong muscles, good blood, correct breathing.

You can be as good a figure as any woman of your acquaintance—no drugs, no medicine.

Miss Cocroft at her desk

If I can reduce 7,000 others I can reduce you. Why not?

Write to me, I will cheerfully tell you all about my work and whether I can help you.

Send 10 cents for **instructive** booklet; with card for your dressing table, showing **correct** lines of a **woman's figure in poise.**

SUSANNA COCROFT

Dept. 8 **57 Washington St., Chicago**

NOTE—As President of the Physical Culture Extension work in America, Miss Cocroft needs no further introduction.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The rate for notices in this Department is Five Cents for each word, number, and initial in the advertisement, including those in the address. If you desire to have answers sent in care of The Outlook and forwarded to you, allow four words for The Outlook address in remitting for your advertisement. Orders should be sent with remittance at least ten days before the date of The Outlook in which you desire the Want to appear.

Teachers, Governesses, Companions, Domestic Helpers

LADY recommends her Parisian governess. 4 years' references. Apply G. B. Gordon, Wilkins Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GERMAN governess desires position with children or as companion; speaks English and teaches elementary branches. Fraulein, care Donovan, 121 W. 56th St., N.Y.City.

TO young ladies desiring college preparation, music, dramatic art, painting, during the summer a delightful home, a mountain climate, the best instruction are offered. Address Miss Prather, 315 Riverside Drive, New York.

SCHOOL for women desiring a better education. Elementary and advanced departments. College preparation class and private instruction. Catalogue on request. Miss Richards, A. B.(Columbia), Principal, 111-117 West 104th St., New York. Telephone, 5,420 Riverside.

FAMILIES, institutions, schools, and hotels in need of housekeepers, matrons, stenographers, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 48 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R. I. Tutors for summer work.

LADY wishes to secure a position for her former governess, a German graduate and experienced French teacher, who returns to America the first of May. Address Oakleigh, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.

WANTED immediately, communication with reliable, intelligent woman desiring comfortable, permanent home in country who will do general housework in family of two. Mrs. Swift, Box 3, New Hamburg, N. Y.

SUMMER place central New York. Wanted, reliable woman for chamberwork, private family. Also to go to cottage on lake shore for week ends do "light housekeeping." Good home for eight months. Wages $18. Apply "Haddon Hall," Mrs. L., Atlantic City.

COLLEGE student, junior, experienced teacher, desires position as tutor, companion to boy, teacher, reader, librarian, secretary—in fact, any position he is qualified to fill. Would travel. Highest references. Interviews New York, Trenton, Philadelphia. Box 27, Buckingham, Pa.

YOUNG man, A.M. graduate, teacher in boys' academy, wishes to tutor teachable boy, or to do other light work during summer. 3,640, Outlook.

SMITH College graduate desires to go abroad as governess or companion. Highest references. 3,641, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher will board and tutor girls for summer. Pleasant country home near shore, healthful. Luthera M. Leach, Montello, Mass.

LADY who has traveled considerably desires a position as traveling companion. Best of references. Anna E. White, Berwyn, R. F. D. 1, Pa.

COLLEGE graduate, experienced teacher, desires position as secretary to lady. Will instruct children in English branches. Will travel. 3,636, Outlook.

WANTED, a refined young woman as mother's helper, willing to make herself generally useful. Country from May to October. Address M. H., P. O. Box 683, N. Y. City.

COMPANION-secretary wants position, preferably near New York. Keep house if desired. Miss Jenness, Mountain House, Montclair, New Jersey.

POSITION wanted as superintending matron in institution, or managing housekeeper in widower's family with servants. Address J. L., P. O. Box 303, Ithaca, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED native French teacher, successful coach, desires summer engagement. Elementary or advanced course. Testimonials. Parisienne, 3,626, Outlook.

MANAGING housekeeper desired by middle-aged gentleman, without family, owning small modern house, New Jersey near New York. Neighborhood desirable in every particular. Applicant should be experienced in household affairs; qualified to preside over a home where refined ways are observed; to engage, instruct, and manage two house-servants; market, etc. One fully qualified may find in this an exceptionally desirable opportunity. Best references required and given. 3,612, Outlook.

Teachers, Governesses, Companions, Domestic Helpers

REFINED young lady, good education, good reader, graduate nurse, wishes position as traveling companion to person going abroad. 3,594, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED Sloyd teacher desires summer work. Would consider change of location for next school year. 3,635, Outlook.

YOUNG lady (Scotch) wishes position as companion to American lady traveling abroad. Address Miss Maxwell, Douglas Street, Hamilton, Scotland.

TUTOR, college graduate, two years' experience, desires position for summer months. Travel. Best references. 3,582, Outlook.

RELIABLE woman (25), energetic, refined, desires position as useful companion-secretary to lady, or companion to child. Christian home preferred. Would travel. References exchanged. 3,595, Outlook.

LADY wants summer position for her French governess. Mrs. Mitchell, 1730 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

CORNELL senior, C. E., highest references, will tutor in private family or boys' camp; mathematics, German, ornithology, swimming. Address Cornell, 3,580, Outlook.

HIGH school teacher of expressive reading and physical culture desires position for summer months. She helps nervous people and those who stammer. 3,579, Outlook.

WANTED—Position by lady of refinement as assistant housekeeper or companion-secretary. Read aloud agreeably. 3,588, Outlook.

MIDDLE-aged lady of refinement, experience, and education desires a position as companion, assistant, or housekeeper. 3,589, Outlook.

MT. Holyoke College student desires position during summer as tutor, companion, or secretary. 3,592, Outlook.

LADY wishes a position as secretary, chaperon, or to travel. References. 3,578, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN of experience desires position as attendant on semi-invalid; would assist with housekeeping; thoroughly practical; exceptional references. 3,600, Outlook.

TUTORING—Experienced teacher, graduate of Barnard, would fill few hours with English and Latin. 3,586, Outlook.

STUDENT of domestic science (Pratt Institute) desires position as assistant housekeeper or dietitian in institution, Moderate salary. 3,587, Outlook.

WANTED—By well-bred young college woman, position for summer months as tutor or companion. Experienced in teaching, accustomed to travel, agreeable personality, good reader. Would travel. Best references. 3,571, Outlook.

COLUMBIA graduate of large successful experience desires tutoring now or next fall. Highest references. Would travel. 3,572, Outlook.

POSITION wanted by young French lady as governess. Good education. References. Address Mlle. Penard, Rangeley, Me.

HARVARD graduate, student and assistant, desires position as tutor or traveling companion for the summer. Experienced traveler abroad. 3,575, Outlook.

TRAVELING companion, secretary, languages.—Young lady having traveled extensively in Europe seeks position with lady or family. Can engineer entire trip abroad. Davis, 135 West 112th St., New York.

WANTED — Position as companion, housekeeper, or mother's helper. References exchanged. Box 14, East Side P. O., Providence, R. I.

GRADUATE trained nurse, experienced. Best credentials. Desires position. Will travel. Belle Record, Charleston, Ill.

YOUNG woman speaking English, French, and German, and accustomed to travel, desires position as traveling companion. 3,606, Outlook.

CHEERFUL, conscientious American, experienced as matron, also nursing nervous and insane, desires position. Best references. Would travel. 3,608, Outlook.

TRAVELING companion: refined high school teacher desires position. 3,607, Outlook.

Teachers, Governesses, Companions, Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Housekeeper, trained and experienced in managing and providing for family of five, with both city and country home, and seven or more servants. Must be a good seamstress, and capable of taking charge of the linen. All work to be done in a neat, methodical, business manner. New England person preferred. Must be under forty years of age. Permanent position. Address, stating reference and salary desired, 7,400, Outlook.

NORMAL school graduate, now teaching, desires to tutor during vacation. References given. 3,604, Outlook.

YOUNG lady desires position as companion or secretary. 3,564, Outlook.

SCHOOL teachers looking for positions or promotion should write to Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

REFINED middle-aged woman desires position as companion for lady or as housekeeper in private family. Experienced; excellent references. Address 3,566, Outlook.

COLLEGE women will receive girls for summer at New England farm camp. Mary L. Read, Columbia University, New York City.

EXPERIENCED teacher, traveled, linguist, desires position as traveling companion or governess. References exchanged. 3,567, Outlook.

WANTED—Tutoring or secretary's work for the summer by experienced teacher. Radcliffe graduate. 3,569, Outlook.

ENGLISH lady, physician's wife, offers happy home, with good education, to two or three children, eight to fifteen. French, German acquired abroad. Pretty country home in Nova Scotia, thirty hours from New York. 3,490, Outlook.

TEACHERS' positions, immediate and September. Com'l and shorthand specialty. Free registration. Kinsley Bureau, 245 Broadway, New York.

DIPLOMAS for schools and colleges. Free catalogue. Kinsley Studio, 245 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Position to give mother's care to young child. Experienced, 3,557, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED college graduate desires tutoring for summer. All branches except Greek. 3,551, Outlook.

TUTORING.—Experienced teacher open to summer engagement. Free May 1st. 3,556, Outlook.

AMERICAN man and wife wish position as janitor, steward, gardener, matron, housekeeper, or caretakers. References. H. D. Lamson, Alandar Mass.

TEACHER receives in his family in quiet Massachusetts coast town, four boys for all or part of summer. $60 per month, including tutoring, boating, and bathing. 3,454, Outlook.

LADY of education, refinement, experienced traveler, desires to sail for Naples in May, spend July in Carlsbad, returning in August. Is there a woman of means who requires her as companion? 3,328, Outlook.

WANTED—Teachers for fall vacancies in private and public schools. Write to-day. New Century Bureau (formerly Dixon Educational Bureau), No. 1420 Chestnut St., Phila.

WELL educated young woman would like position as companion and secretary. 3,525, Outlook.

ESTABLISHED fifty years. The best Teachers Agency. Have you consulted? If not, do it now. Schermerhorn, 3 E. 14th St., N. Y. City.

TUTORING at any residence in New York and vicinity. All subjects taught either sex by experienced college graduates, specialists. School with 7 years' successful record. 8 students entered college this fall. Native language teachers. Highest references. Same opportunities offered in summer anywhere on Long Island. For catalogue write the Headmaster, A. von W. Leslie (Harvard), 27 West 44th St., New York.

TEACHER experienced in the care of nervous children wishes a limited number of nervous, backward, "self-hypnotized" young girls. Treatment by suggestion and hand-work. June 15th to Sept. 15th. Address "Suggestion," 7,320, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE OUTLOOK WANT DEPARTMENT

The rate for notices in this Department is Five Cents for each word, number, and initial in the advertisement, including those in the address. If you desire to have answers sent in care of The Outlook and forwarded to you, allow four words for The Outlook address in remitting for your advertisement. Orders should be sent with remittance at least ten days before the date of The Outlook in which you desire the Want to appear.

Teachers, Governesses, Companions, Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Position as dietitian or working housekeeper, 3,515, Outlook.

TEACHER wishes to correspond with lady teachers who are seeking the rest and quiet of a summer camp in the mountains by a lake where there are modern conveniences, boating, fishing, swimming, and a wholesome table. Board $6 to $10 per week. Address Summer Camp, No. 7,230, Outlook.

SWISS lady (Geneva) wishes position from June 1st to October 1st in a refined family to teach and converse in French for board and traveling expenses; also similar position for winter in Philadelphia. Best references. 7,242, Outlook.

Stenographers, Amanuenses, Librarians, Etc.

STENOGRAPHER desires position for summer or permanently; would like to travel. 3,642, Outlook.

GRADUATE male nurse, masseur, companion (30), French, German, traveled Europe 1905, N. Y. references, seeks engagement. 3,547, Outlook.

LADY stenographer desires private secretaryship half day; references. 3,622, Outlook.

SECRETARY, by graduate nurse, expert stenographer, college education. Travel. Disengaged June 1st. 3,598, Outlook.

Business Opportunities

I have two businesses. One no time for. $5,000.00 buys it. A device used by all camera users. Thousands already in use. Patents 12 years to run. Profits about 800 per cent. A clean mail order business, ideal for one who wishes occupation for a few hours daily. Address E. J. Starr, 7 Clay St., Baltimore, Md.

ATTRACTIVE publishing opportunities requiring $5,000 upwards are always known to me. Emerson P. Harris, Publishing Business Broker, 253 Broadway, New York.

HALF interest in hay and grain commission business for sale to good man prepared to buy. Earnings $10,000. Volume $150,000. Established fifteen years. 3,596, Outlook.

REAL estate brokerage firm, New York City, will sell half interest for $2,500 to good inside man. Established fifteen years. Good earnings. Highest references. 3,597, Outlook.

Business Situations

WANTED—A young college graduate or instructor with business capacity to go ahead of the Ben Greet Players, to lecture on the Elizabethan dramatists, especially Shakespeare, and to interest the intelligent public, and especially the colleges, in the work. Apply in first place to 3,577, Outlook.

YOUNG man for exceptionally good New York opening $15 to start. Other positions on file. Write for list and plan. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, N. Y.

SECRETARY, seven years' experience, desires position of responsibility and wide outlook. Graduate woman's college. Traveled abroad. 3,625, Outlook.

YOUNG business woman would accompany in any useful capacity, invalid or others going westward, in return for traveling expenses. Good health. Experienced traveler. References. 3,613, Outlook.

WANTED—Summer work in settlement by experienced worker. 3,570, Outlook.

WANTED—Solicitor—man or woman—who can earn at least $2,000 yearly; educated, good address; state age, married, experience, give satisfactory references. Congenial work with the best clientele. State salary earned now. To insure reply answer fully. 3,496, Outlook.

Business Situations

TWELVE offices and over 350 people engaged in placing high grade men in positions paying $1,000-$5,000; write for booklet. Hapgoods, Suite 511, 309 Broadway.

MICHIGAN senior law would like place with an older lawyer after graduation. References. 3,609, Outlook.

NEWSPAPER positions now open for competent editors, writers, advertising and circulation men, printers and illustrators. All departments. Write for booklet No. 2, Fernald's Newspaper Men's Exchange (established 1898), Springfield, Mass.

YALE Sophomore. Tutor or stenographic secretary, summer vacation. Highest references. No. 3,420, Outlook.

Poultry and Pet Stock

POULTRY.—Settings single comb Brown Leghorns or single comb Black Orpingtons, three and five dollars for fifteen. Outlook Poultry Plant, Montclair, N. J.

FOR sale—Dogs, hogs, pigeons, ferrets, Belgium hares. 8 cents forty page illustrated catalogue. C. G. Lloydt, Dept. R, Sayre, Pa.

COLLIES—Handsome, intelligent, vigorous pups, also older stock, at reasonable prices. Harvale Stock Farm, Midland Park, New Jersey.

Board and Rooms

FOR rent, during summer, furnished apartment, six rooms, airy. 3,644, Outlook.

115th Street, 605 West.—Furnished apartment for rent May-October, with table board first floor. Elevator. Boone.

PLEASANT rooms, excellent table, private family. Permanent or transient. All cars convenient. 1356 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

PRIVATE family will accommodate a few gentlemen willing to pay for same. Convenient to golf links. Eight minutes from Erie Station, five from trolley. Highest reference. 3,630, Outlook.

REFINED home, every comfort, care, when sick. Terms moderate; highest references. Mrs. Buscall, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—By a young business woman, an unfurnished room with private family in N. Y. City. References. 3,599, Outlook.

Old and Rare Books

$10,000 to purchase old books of every description. Large libraries or small collections. Buyers sent anywhere. Niel Morrow Ladd Book Co. (Incorporated), 646-648 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. City.

BOOKS bought; all kinds; one or thousands; calls made anywhere; correspondence invited. Dargeon's Book Store, 28 East 23d St., New York. Mention Outlook.

Musical

EXPERIENCED organist and piano teacher (Christian) desires change of location. Best references. 3,584, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED lady pianist will give lessons as part payment for board. Highest social and professional references. 3,590, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as organist or accompanist for the summer. Experienced. 3,568, Outlook.

Patents

PROTECT your ideas. Send for Inventor's Primer. Milo B. Stevens & Co., 891 14th St., Washington, D. C. Established 1864. Branches, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit.

Miscellaneous

FAIRY bust forms at all corset departments. Look for the label. 3,628, Outlook.

Miscellaneous

MYSTIC Cream cures chapped hands. Large jar by mail postpaid for 25 cents, stamps. Sample free. Ogden & Shimer. Middletown, N. Y.

INTERESTING and instructive! "A Study of Shakespeare." The best game on the market! Price 50 cts. The Shakespeare Club, Camden, Maine.

"CHARLEY'S Country Cousin," "Mrs. Bagg's Bargain Day," "Mrs. Tubbs's Telegram." 25 cts. each. Royalty plays. K. McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

ROOM Number Ten—Royalty play for girls' school, 25 cts. a copy. Plays for musical and women's clubs. Address P. O. Box 698, St. Louis, Mo.

ADOPT girl baby under one year preferred, good parentage, free from disease, by well to do cultured people, Philadelphia suburbs. 3,627, Outlook.

PRIVATE home for treatment of nervous and mild mental diseases. Dr. H. W. Robinson, West Medford, Mass.

PHYSICIAN would give the use of his comfortably furnished house in a suburb of New York, and the services of his butler, to a small family, from June 15th to September 12th, in exchange for board for himself or substitute, the tenant paying the running expenses of the house. When writing for further particulars state number in family, etc. Address 3,631, Outlook.

IS there a baby under 3 years needing a mother's personal care? Must be good stock, likely to justify devotion of daily service and training. My boy of 2 needs companion. Want child whose people have means to complete its education. Southern home, outdoor life year round. Boy preferred. 3,605, Outlook.

GENTLEMAN wants second-hand clothing. Height six feet. From private party only. 3,576, Outlook.

YOUNG man, M.A., experienced traveler, very successful in establishing cordial relations with boys, will accompany one or more boys to Europe. 3,611, Outlook.

WANTED—In a physician's private home, preferably on or near the seashore, a boarding home during the summer for a gentleman who is a nervous invalid. 3,610, Outlook.

CHINA—"Sunnyside School for Girls," Siangtan. Wanted, Christian givers to help build it. Cost, $2,500-$3,000. Address Pastor, Kirkside, Irvington, N. Y.

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—Applicants for the position of pupil nurse in The Pottsville Hospital, Pottsville, Pa. One hundred bed hospital. Training general with a three months' course in obstetrics in a New York hospital. Circulars of information and blanks supplied upon application to the Superintendent, Miss E. F. Darling.

ENGROSSING and illuminating; memorials, testimonials, crests. Also designing for all purposes. Kinsley Studio, 245 Broadway, New York.

ENGINEERING and college preparatory courses by mail. 200-page catalogue to Outlook readers. American School of Correspondence, Chicago, Ill.

GREEN HOUSES (portable) for pleasure or profit. Price from $50. Freight paid on approval. Catalogue free. Premier Mfg. Works, St. Johns, Mich.

SHOPPING—Samples sent. Orders filled promptly. Suits and hats to order. Highest references. M. W. Wightman & Co., 44 West 22d St., New York.

DOMESTIC science, correspondence courses. Booklet free. American School of Home Economics, Armour Ave., Chicago.

KEEP a file of The Outlook. It is valuable for reference. A handsome Binder in jade-green cloth, with gilt side stamp, will be sent postpaid on receipt of FORTY CENTS, by THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Whitman's

Chocolates and Confections

In attractive packages.
A remembrance always in good taste.
For sale where the best is sold.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1316 Chestnut St., Phila.
Established 1842.

English

LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS

Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York

The Ben Greet Players

IN SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS acted as Shakespeare wrote them, in a setting representing an old English Hall or Theatre. Also in Open Air Plays, beginning May 20th at Washington. Colleges and Clubs desiring to book this attractive combination kindly address BEN GREET, care of Walter Jordan, Empire Theatre, N. Y.

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX

Sold by all Dealers in Paint. Send for FREE illustrated book, edition "T." S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Racine, Wis.

Complete Electric Light Outfits

Richardson Engineering Co., Hartford, Conn.

Algonquin National Park 2,000,000-acre fish and game preserve. Black Bass, Speckled and Salmon Trout. Write G. T. BELL, General Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, for information.

CALOX The Oxygen Tooth Powder

LIBERATES OXYGEN

and imparts a sense of freshness and purity only possible as the result of a chemically clean mouth.

The Oxygen does it

Sample for several days' trial sent free on application.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
Dept. B 93 Fulton St., New York

If you are the owner of

REAL ESTATE

of any description and are seeking a purchaser or lessee, you will find it to your interest to place an illustrated announcement of the property in the

Second Special Real Estate Supplement

TO APPEAR IN

The Outlook

for May 5, handsomely printed on special paper.

If your property is offered as an investment or as a home, an announcement in The Outlook, the

NATIONAL REAL ESTATE MEDIUM

will bring it to the attention of its many thousands of readers in all parts of America.

We will gladly attend to the making of necessary cuts from good photographs furnished by the advertiser and will submit proof if desired.

A copy of our Illustrated Real Estate Circular, just issued, showing specimen advertisements with full information as to rates, etc., will be sent on request.

THE OUTLOOK REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
287 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ROGERS
STAINFLOOR
FINISH
FOR FLOORS
FURNITURE AND WOODWORK

TO SATISFY YOU

that Rogers Stainfloor Finish is not only the best Floor Finish made, but also the best general finish for Furniture and all Interior Woodwork, we will send you prepaid, on receipt of **25c.**, a good Brush and a Sample Can of **Stainfloor Finish,** enough to cover 20 square feet, two coats. Mention color wanted: Light Oak, Dark Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Malachite Green or Transparent. Stamps accepted.

Our booklet, "Care of Floors," mailed FREE.

Detroit White Lead Works, Dept. W, Detroit, Mich.

"It's Great!"

THE BARKER VIBRATOR

¶ A delightful feeling of exhilaration follows its use. A beautiful, convenient, and effective instrument adapted to innumerable home and professional uses.

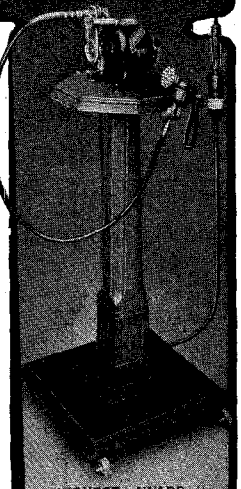
¶ It invigorates the entire system, banishes muscular soreness, tones the nerves, stimulates the scalp and beautifies the complexion. Try an application at your masseur's or hairdresser's.

Sold on Easy Terms

Send for free book.

JAMES BARKER

628-640 Cayuga St., Philada.



HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS

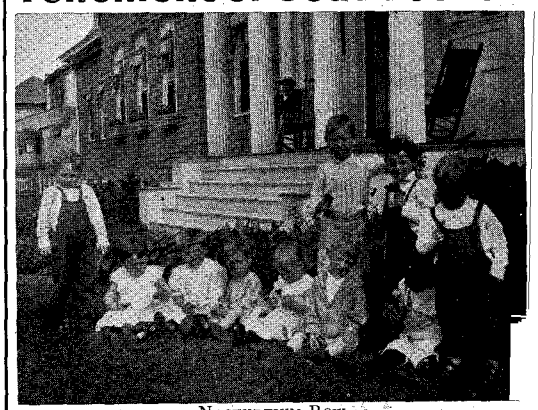
To insure a healthful home and prevent sickness purify the cellar, closets, sinks, drains, dusty or damp corners and cracks—nooks behind plumbing, and every spot where disease germs may develop, with

Platt's Chlorides

THE HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT

An odorless, colorless liquid, which destroys foul odors and disease-breeding matter. When diluted with ten parts of water for household use, *it costs less than 5 cents a quart.* Sold everywhere in quart bottles. Prepared only by Henry B. Platt, N.Y.

Tenement or Sea Breeze?



NASTURTIUM ROW

The second boy from the right is "Red Nate," not yet seven. His father died of tuberculosis, but always thought he had "malaria" until Sea Breeze asked the reason for Nathan's tubercular hip with its two ugly wounds. He learned too late the cause of his own weakness and of his boy's misfortune.

Nate is now the eldest son and biggest brother. Last week he demanded of Miss Thomson, Superintendent of Sea Breeze, that she "make a postal card to Dr. Allen." Then he dictated as follows:

"Let my little baby Fanny come to stay here at Sea Breeze. I want to play mit her. She is not sick but she is *too little* and she wants to play by the beach and dig a hold mit a shell. I got three cents to pay for her. Your friend, Nathan."

There are 4,500 brothers and sisters in New York, 60,000 in the United States, who want permanent seaside hospitals where they can dig a hole in the sand mit a shell and grow strong. An Outlook reader wrote last week from Austin, Texas, "Why can't Texas and other States adopt your plan?" Texas can and should. That is why we ask your personal co-operation in preventing the further crippling of helpless children. $9,000 needed for Sea Breeze; $60,000 for the first hospital. Write for information or send gifts (1 week $8, till Oct. $150) to ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treasurer, 105 E. 22d St., New York City.

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED